

*Towns of Concord, Farmington, Ixonia, and Watertown  
Jefferson County Wisconsin*

**Intensive Survey Report  
Architectural and Historical Survey**

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# CHAPTER ONE

## Survey Methodology

### Introduction

The Jefferson County Historic Sites Preservation Commission received funding from a federal survey and planning grant administered by the Division of Historic Preservation and Public History of the Wisconsin Historical Society to conduct an intensive architectural and historical survey of the unincorporated northeast quadrant of Jefferson County, including the Towns of Concord, Farmington, Ixonia, and Watertown. The Jefferson County Historic Sites Preservation Commission and Jefferson County awarded a contract for this survey to Carol Lohry Cartwright, Historic Resources Consultant.

The intensive architectural and historical survey had four work elements: (1) a reconnaissance survey of the unincorporated northeast quadrant of Jefferson County; (2) historical research to provide information for properties that were potentially eligible for the National Register and to provide historical context to evaluate surveyed properties and to prepare the chapters of the intensive survey report; (3) an evaluation of surveyed properties for their potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places and/or their contribution to potential historic districts; (4) completion of the survey report.

### Reconnaissance Survey

The consultant surveyed the entire unincorporated areas of the northeast quadrant of Jefferson County, including the Towns of Concord, Farmington, Ixonia, and Watertown (hereafter referred to as the four towns). The field work was completed according to the Wisconsin Historical Society's Historic Preservation and Public History Division's requirements for reconnaissance surveys. The consultant surveyed all of the roads in the four towns examining all buildings, structures, and farmsteads for resources of architectural interest. Roads in incorporated areas of the four towns were not surveyed as these areas were not included in the survey project. Digital color photographs of properties of architectural and historical interest were taken, with an emphasis on intact historic farmsteads in the four towns.

After the site-specific research was conducted, the consultant entered the architectural and historical information for the surveyed resources into the Historic Preservation and Public History Division's Architecture and History data base. This data base is a custom application that was created for the Division of Historic Preservation. The general public can view information from this data base on the Wisconsin Historical Society's web site: [www.wisconsinhistory.org](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org), select Historic Buildings and Preservation, then select AHI.

The digital images of surveyed resources were downloaded to a compact disc according to the requirements for survey projects. Printed copies of the digital images were provided to the Jefferson County Historic Sites Preservation Commission, along with printed copies of the

information entered into the data base. Surveyed properties were noted on county maps for each town with codes that match numbers given in this report and entered into the data base.

## **Research**

The consultant undertook some site-specific research for all properties surveyed. Additional research was undertaken for properties that were deemed potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. All surveyed properties were researched using historic plat maps and local history information.

The consultant also conducted general historical research in order to help prepare this report. For this research, the consultant used many published materials on the history of Jefferson County and the four towns.

## **Identification and Evaluation of Significant Resources**

During the course of the project, the consultant analyzed the architectural and historical data to determine which resources were potentially individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and if there were any groups of resources that might form potentially eligible historic districts. Since the survey area was almost entirely rural, no historic districts were identified. These evaluations were reviewed with the chief of the Historic Buildings Section of the Division of Historic Preservation. The consultant noted the evaluations on the data base and in this report.

*These opinions were based on the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register criteria are used to guide state and federal agencies in evaluating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. The criteria is described in *How to Complete National Register Forms* (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991), and read as follows:*

~~The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:~~

- ~~A.~~ that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- ~~B.~~ that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- ~~C.~~ that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- ~~D.~~ that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

–Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic period or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

–As noted above, a historic district is placed in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner similar to individual properties; using essentially the same criteria. A historic district is comprised of resources; that is, buildings, structures, sites, or objects located in a geographically definable area. The historic district is united by historical factors and a sense of cohesive architectural integrity. District resources are individually classified as contributing or non-contributing.

- A. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because (a.) it was present during the period of significance and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or (b.) it independently or individually meets the National Register criteria.
- B. A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not

add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property or district is significant because (a.) it was not present during the period of significance [less than 50 years old or moved to the site], (b.) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or (c.) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.”

The consultant formed initial opinions about the eligibility of resources in the survey. The opinions in this report were reviewed and approved by the chief of the Historic Buildings Section of the Division of Historic Preservation and Public History of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

### **Preparation of the Survey Report**

The survey report is meant to provide architectural and historical context for surveyed resources, along with survey results and recommendations. The goal is to provide important and easily accessible information for the Jefferson County Historic Sites Preservation Commission, Jefferson County staff and local officials, local and regional planners, the Historic Preservation and Public History Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society and other interested parties so that they can make informed planning decisions regarding the county’s architecturally or historically significant resources. The report is designed to be a working document that can become the basis for further research and can be updated and changed over time, as new information is revealed or historic resources altered.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Historical Background

#### Introduction

The rural northeast quadrant of Jefferson County, consisting of the Towns of Concord, Farmington, Ixonia, and Watertown (hereafter referred to as the four towns) has both similar and unique characteristics to the other areas of Jefferson County. As such, its history is similar to that of Jefferson County as a whole, but there are interesting differences. For example, the Town of Watertown is dominated by the large City of Watertown, while the other three towns have only small villages interrupting the rural landscape. The effect of the City of Watertown, and to a lesser extent, the commercially developed area along the Highway 26 corridor from Johnson's Creek in the Town of Farmington to the City of Watertown, has had an effect on the historic rural resources of that area, while the proximity of highly developed Waukesha County seems to have had a lesser effect on the Towns of Concord and Ixonia. In any event, these towns, like the rest of Jefferson County, have a strong rural, agricultural, history that runs throughout both the 19<sup>th</sup> and twentieth centuries.

#### The Land

Jefferson County contains about 576 square miles of flat and gently rolling land. Dominating the county is the Rock River, which runs southerly and southwesterly through the county. That the land is gently rolling is indicated by some topographical measurements from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A variety of elevations was recorded for each town, but in no towns were there more than about 150 feet differences in elevation at high and low points. Low points tended to be near water, particularly near Lake Koshkonong, while high points were indicated as "hills." The high and low points that differed only about 150 feet were located in almost all towns, verifying the visual observation of land with a gently rolling landscape.<sup>1</sup>

In three of the four towns included in this survey report, the elevations varied little between high and low points. In Concord, the two points measured were 287 feet and 324 feet. In Farmington, the two points measured 193 feet and 260 feet. Watertown was measured at 243 feet and 345 feet but, unfortunately, Ixonia was not listed. However, maps indicate that the topography of Ixonia is very similar to the three towns that were specifically measured.<sup>2</sup>

The landscape was formed by glacial activity during the Ice Age. The last series of glaciers into the north and southeastern parts of the state are thought to have begun 25,000 years ago and ended around 15,000 years ago. The last glacier left Jefferson County with primarily till

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<sup>1</sup> John Henry Ott, *Jefferson County Wisconsin and its People* (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1917), 1-3.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 2-3.

plains, outwash sediments, and an occasional moraine. When the earliest white settlers came into the area, they found land that was conducive to farming and development.<sup>3</sup>

The land was attractive to early white settlers due to its combination of oak savannah and marshes. Specifically, the land west of the Rock River had uplands wooded with white, burr, black and red oaks, prairies with from eight inches to two feet of clay mixed with sand and lime, and fertile marshes with two to 10 feet of soil. The oak covered uplands were noted for their more sandy soils. By the early twentieth century, settlers had drained much of the marshland for agriculture.<sup>4</sup>

Land east of the Rock River, but south of the Bark River, that is the southeastern portion of the county, was covered primarily with burr oak openings and more sandy soil. East of the Rock River and north of the Bark River, that is, the location of a good portion of the four towns surveyed, the uplands were wooded with dense timber and interspersed with marshes and tamarack swamps.” In conducting the survey, it was noted by several farmstead owners that buildings were framed with tamaracks and in one small area of the Town of Concord, a rare tamarack swamp” is still extant.<sup>5</sup>

It is this setting, only moderately altered by Native Americans, which the first white settlers encountered when they arrived in the area of Jefferson County. And, this setting had economic promise. Not heavily timbered, the oak savannahs, small prairies, and fertile marshes of Jefferson County appeared to be ideal for new farms, a place where one could make money growing wheat, a cash crop that was easy to grow with little capital. It was that landscape that the early white settlers saw as they entered into Jefferson County and the four towns in the late 1830s.

### **Native Americans and Early Settlement**

As the last glaciers receded, humans began coming into Wisconsin. Around 6,500 B.C., the landscape began to resemble what it appeared at the beginning of white settlement. There is archeological evidence of Native American settlement that can be generally divided into several groups. The Paleo-Indians and the Archaic cultures were the earliest and were known to be hunters and gatherers who made stone tools. One of the most interesting of the Native American groups of pre-history were the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland cultures, who were mound-builders that left distinctive landscape features in the state.<sup>6</sup>

From the Early Woodland culture, which built conical burial mounds, to the Middle Woodland Culture, which built large groups of conical mounds, to the Late Woodland Culture, which built effigy mounds, the mound-builders” left a physical mark on the Wisconsin landscape that continues to fascinate state residents today. Another culture that continues to fascinate is the Middle Mississippian culture based in Cahokia (near present-day

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<sup>3</sup> The Wisconsin Cartographers’ Guild, *Wisconsin’s Past and Present A Historical Atlas* (Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1998) 36-37.

<sup>4</sup> Ott, 4-5.

<sup>5</sup> Ott, 5.

<sup>6</sup> Wisconsin Cartographers’ Guild, 2.

East St. Louis, Illinois). This culture had a direct impact on Jefferson County when members built a large platform mound near Lake Mills that we call Aztalan. Early white settlers thought this site may have been related to the Aztecs, platform builders in Mexico, hence the name. But, the site has a much more distinctive history relating to the Middle Mississippian culture that included a vast network of commercial trade, agricultural practices, and artistic expression more advanced than other cultures of the time.<sup>7</sup>

By the time French fur traders and explorers entered into Wisconsin, the last of the pre-historic cultures, the Oneota, had disappeared, and Native Americans that we are familiar with today had settled in the state. During the 1500s and early 1600s, Wisconsin was occupied by the Menominee, Ho-Chunk (Winnebago), and the Dakota (Sioux); and the Potawatomi may have been in the area working as traders. In the second half of the 1600s, eastern tribes were displaced to Wisconsin and the Ojibwe (Chippewa) formed cohesive bands in what is now northern Wisconsin.<sup>8</sup>

In Jefferson County, the most significant group in the area prior to white settlement were the Potawatomi. In the mid-1600s, the Potawatomi first came across the lake from Michigan as a means to escape the Iroquois Wars, fought to control the fur trade. They settled at first in the Green Bay and Door County Peninsula area, where they found abundant resources to establish a thriving community. But, the Potawatomi soon began working with the French traders, overcoming smaller tribes and becoming a powerful force in the fur trade in southeastern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, northern Illinois and down as far as St. Louis. By 1820, there were around 100 Potawatomi villages with 10,000 residents in the region, but the fortunes of the people would soon turn negative. By 1820 there were pressures from white settlement into Potawatomi territory in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin.<sup>9</sup>

In 1829 and 1833, via treaties with the federal government, the Potawatomi lands in Wisconsin, including those in what would become Jefferson County, were ceded. But many resisted removal and found refuge in various places in central and northern Wisconsin. Some Potawatomi tried to stay on in southern Wisconsin, even in rapidly growing Milwaukee, but they were only successful until the Civil War era. In most other cases, they moved north or were pushed west.<sup>10</sup>

The Ho-Chunk also had some lands in eastern Jefferson County and like the Potawatomi, in 1832, they were forced to cede them, and their tribal members also were dispersed. The actions of 1829 and 1832 effectively removed Native American land claims from Jefferson County, but one group of Native Americans engaged in a short-lived and futile resistance in 1832 that impacted large-scale white settlement in the area. This resistance is formally known as the “Black Hawk War,” in reality a set of skirmishes with American militias and military forces that ended in a massacre.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 3.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 4.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 12-13.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 8, 14.

The Black Hawk War involved the Sauk and Fox people. The Sauk had ceded their land east of the Mississippi in 1804, but still lived in the Rock Island, Illinois area for another 20 years. In 1827, with white settlers pushing for their removal, the federal government ordered the Sauk to move across the river. Some moved, but a band of Sauk led by Black Hawk, along with some Fox allies, refused, and in 1832, the federal government mobilized militia and federal troops to remove them. After a misunderstanding in which Black Hawk's group tried to surrender, Black Hawk led his people up the Rock River and into Wisconsin, and they engaged in a series of skirmishes with American troops along the way. Sauk warriors hid near Lake Koshkonong in Jefferson County, then the group was chased west across the state to the point where the Bad Axe River flows into the Mississippi. Attempting to cross the river, over 300 of Black Hawk's people were killed in what was, essentially, a massacre. The conclusion of the Black Hawk "war" brought no further impediments to white settlement in southeastern Wisconsin and land surveys began, followed quickly by white settlers making land claims.<sup>12</sup>

Immediately following the conclusion of the Black Hawk War, the federal government began to survey most of southern Wisconsin, including Jefferson County, which initially was a part of the large Milwaukee County. By the end of 1833, much of the public land in southern and eastern Wisconsin had been surveyed and by 1835, the land office in Green Bay began to authorize land sales. Jefferson County was included in the area covered by the Green Bay office, so it is not surprising that shortly after that land office was established, claims were made in the county.<sup>13</sup>

Hebron, Watertown, Fort Atkinson, and Aztalan were the sites of the first permanent white settlers, with Hebron being the first, if only by a short time. A group of 16 men, including Alvin and Dwight Foster and Milo Jones made up the Rock River Claim Company. In December of 1835, this company made a claim on the Bark River near Hebron, and in 1836, had Alvin Foster construct a sawmill, the first mill in Jefferson County. The mill, though, was not finished until the winter of 1836-37 and by that time, other settlers had made claims and established residences in other parts of the county.<sup>14</sup>

One of the other settlers coming to Jefferson County was Timothy Johnson. In early 1836, Johnson traveled up the Rock River from Rockford to near where Jefferson is now located. He built a log cabin and began exploring more of the region. He made a claim at what is now Watertown and decided to remain at that location. In the fall of 1836, he brought his family to the site, dubbed "Johnson's Rapids," and became a permanent settler in December of 1836.<sup>15</sup>

Fort Atkinson was also settled early when Dwight Foster came to the old Fort Koshkonong site in 1836, and brought his family there to become permanent settlers in November of 1836.

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<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, 14.

<sup>13</sup> Ott, 86.

<sup>14</sup> Ott, 36; *History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1879), 336; Hannah Swart, *Koshkonong Country A History of Jefferson County Wisconsin* (Fort Atkinson, WI: W. D. Hoard & Sons Co.), 15-16.

<sup>15</sup> Ott, 37-38; Swart, 15-16.

Also in late 1836, Rodney Currier and Daniel Lansing settled Jefferson and in July of 1837, Thomas Brayton and his family came to Aztalan to settle there. After these early claims, Yankees; that is, people from New England and especially New York State, came quickly into Jefferson County to make claims. Although the separation of Jefferson County from the large Milwaukee County was made in 1836, by 1839 there were enough settlers in the area to actually form a county government. It was settlers from the Watertown area, who had originally come from Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, who petitioned the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature to name the county “Jefferson” and who named the settlement of Johnson’s Rapids, “Watertown.”<sup>16</sup>

In 1838, Jefferson County had a population of just under 500. But, by the 1840 census, that number had almost doubled to 914. Most of the new settlers were farmers, but there were a number of professionals listed including attorney John Richards of Watertown, surveyor Milo Jones of Fort Atkinson, and even architects Enoch G. Darling and William Sanborn of Jefferson.<sup>17</sup>

Although provisions were made in 1839 for the establishment of four towns, it was not until the 1840s that the towns in Jefferson County established official governments. In 1842, Aztalan, Koshkonong, and Watertown were all officially established. Lake Mills and Jefferson were established in 1845; Sullivan was established in 1846, and Hebron in 1847. In 1848, Cold Spring, Concord, Farmington, Ixonia, Milford, Oakland, Palmyra, Sumner, and Waterloo were formally established. Although Jefferson was sited as the county seat as early as 1838, Watertown residents fought to move the county seat to their city for almost 20 years. An election in 1856 included votes from Dodge County towns north of Watertown that had been “attached” to Jefferson County just prior to the election, and that figured in the final total to move the county seat to Watertown. When the state supreme court ruled this to have been illegal, the Dodge County votes were tossed and the whole matter was dropped, keeping the county seat at Jefferson.<sup>18</sup>

## Nineteenth Century

The Yankees of New England and New York State brought with them the institutions and American traditions that would establish society and government in early Jefferson County, and it was the Yankee immigrants who would lead the way in agricultural practices in rural Jefferson County during the nineteenth century. These Yankee immigrants were looking for new opportunities in the new territory and those opportunities were primarily in establishing businesses in new communities or wheat farms in the rural areas. The businesses the new settlers engaged in were related to building communities, for example, saw mills, grist mills, inns, and general stores. Others came to purchase land to sell to others. Those Yankee immigrants who came to start farms were largely interested in making quick profits in growing wheat, the cash crop of the era.

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<sup>16</sup> Swart, 16; *History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin*, 334.

<sup>17</sup> Swart, 17; *History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin*, 334.

<sup>18</sup> Swart, 21-22.

Jefferson County, with its oak openings and prairie land was ideal for establishing farms. The woodlots provided materials for housing and fuel, while the prairies were easy to break for wheat farms. The fertile, virgin, land yielded large crops and early farmers did well in their harvests. By the Civil War era, Wisconsin was a leading wheat-producing state. In 1865, at the peak of the wheat growing era, Jefferson County had just over 28,000 acres in wheat production, thousands more acres than other grain production. Farmers produced over 268,000 bushels of wheat that year for a value of almost \$300,000. And, although smaller acreages of oats and corn produced more bushels of grain (over 450,000 bushels), the value of those crops was \$40,000 less than wheat alone.<sup>19</sup>

After the Civil War, it became clear that wheat growing was no longer as profitable as it once was due to several factors, including pests and the weather, but the most important was the depletion of the soil by many years of wheat crops in succession. At this point, beginning in the 1870s, many Yankee farmers moved on to new farms in the northwestern part of the state and to Minnesota and the Dakotas and other plains states, looking for virgin land to grow wheat. Those Yankees who stayed were joined by an influx of German immigrant farmers who brought generations of experience working with old soils in Europe. These farmers brought the ideas of crop rotation, diversified farming, and soil enrichment to southern Wisconsin, bringing back much almost ruined farmland. But, like the Yankee farmers, the Germans were also interested in making agricultural profits and while they may have been slower to take on new agricultural ideas, they eventually joined with the Yankees in making Jefferson County a center for cash dairy production.

But, before rural Jefferson County made a complete transition to dairying, it went through a diversified farming era that included early dairying. One of the transitional crops was hops growing. The “hops craze” was brief, lasting from 1864 to 1870 and was only successful in Wisconsin due to the hop louse infestation that ruined hop fields in the eastern United States. Hops was a necessary ingredient in making beer, a beverage that was increasing in popularity due to the large number of Germans coming to the United States during the mid-nineteenth century. Jefferson County farmers began to grow hops and made fantastic profits due to the high prices hops were receiving right after the Civil War.<sup>20</sup>

But, the hops craze ended as fast as it began as the hop louse made its way to Wisconsin just when the New York state farmers rid themselves of this pest. Prices fell and farmers returned to the reality of looking for a stable cash crop. Some farmers engaged in stock raising, with sheep being a popular choice. But, it was cash dairying that finally provided the answer. In the mid-nineteenth century, most farmers had a few cows that provided milk that could be made into cheese and butter. But these cows were poorly maintained and often only gave milk in warm weather. They were left to almost fend for themselves during the cold months. Some progressive farmers, the most notable being William Dempster Hoard of Fort Atkinson, realized that increased production of cheese and butter, particularly in factories, could provide steady income for farmers. Hoard and others realized that Wisconsin had a climate that was suitable for growing feed crops that could sustain cows for a longer period of time, making them more productive. These farmers also realized that by establishing cheese and butter

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<sup>19</sup> Swart, 45-47; *History of Jefferson County*, 376.

<sup>20</sup> Swart, 48-49.

factories, farmers could sell their milk instead of making these products on the farm, therefore making dairying a cash crop that would bring consistent returns.<sup>21</sup>

Six men from Jefferson County and one man from Fond du Lac County formed the Wisconsin Dairyman's Association in February of 1872 to promote the advancement of dairying, cheese, and butter manufacturing in Wisconsin. Their purpose was to improve and increase dairy production and to improve the quality of cheese and butter manufactured in Wisconsin so that it would open up new and profitable markets in the state and across the country. The University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture also began to promote dairy production and was instrumental in coming up with new ideas and technology to advance dairying in the state. The result was that farmers, especially farmers in Jefferson County, began to embrace dairying as a dependable cash crop and soon, existing barns were converted into dairy barns, and new dairy barns were built on almost every farmstead. Other buildings and structures related to dairying also came to farmsteads, including silos and corn cribs. The transition to dairying had a profound effect on the physical appearance of rural Jefferson County, an appearance that is still extant today in the survey area.<sup>22</sup>

In the meantime, the small pioneer-settlements established in Jefferson County during the 1830s and 1840s grew at an uneven pace. Watertown became the large community of the area, as did Jefferson, Lake Mills, and Fort Atkinson. Other settlements remained small villages, and some never grew beyond small crossroads settlements or mill towns. In the survey area, the City of Watertown dominates the Town of Watertown, but it was not included in the survey. Johnson Creek (Town of Farmington) is incorporated and it, too, was not included in the survey. In the remaining rural areas of the four towns, there are a few small unincorporated villages that were included in the survey. They include Farmington in the Town of Farmington; Concord, in the Town of Concord; and Pipersville, in the Town of Ixonia. The only village that is a bit larger is Ixonia, in the Town of Ixonia, but it is still an unincorporated settlement.

As stated earlier, in the 1840 census, the total population of the county was less than 1,000. But, during the 1840s, a wave of Yankee immigrants poured into the county. Incredibly, in 10 years, the population grew from under 1,000 to over 15,000 people. Interestingly, the 1850 census indicated that most of the immigrants were in family groups. There were 2,984 families living in 2,934 dwellings. This statistic probably resulted from the vast majority of people living on farms at the time. The census indicated that 31 percent of the population was foreign-born, reflecting the fact that mass German immigration was beginning in 1848 and 1849.<sup>23</sup>

The census of 1860 shows a doubling of the population in Jefferson County to over 30,000 people. The foreign-born proportion of the population rose to only 37 percent, but it might have been skewed by the fact that the large numbers of German immigrants who came to this area in the late 1840s and early 1850s now had many American-born children. In fact, the average size of families in Jefferson County was 5.1, suggesting a significant birth rate. In

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<sup>21</sup> Swart, 51-52; *The History of Jefferson County*, 368-369.

<sup>22</sup> Swart, 51-53; *The History of Jefferson County*, 369.

<sup>23</sup> Ott, 299.

1870, the census began to detail country or origin and the origin of parents. Foreign-born residents of Jefferson County was 38 percent, however, 71 percent of the entire population reported one or both parents being born in a foreign country. And, even more significant is that of all the countries listed, Germany was the largest with almost 69 percent. The next highest foreign country was Ireland, but at only 9 percent. This statistic is indicative of what is seen on plat maps and in various directories of the period; that is, a predominance of German names throughout the county.<sup>24</sup>

The census of 1880 marked the first population decrease in Jefferson County, but only of around 2,000 people. The financial panic of 1873 resulted in some mobility due to the economy, but some of those who left may have been Yankees who, having played out wheat growing in Jefferson County, migrated further west and northwest to seek new opportunities. Like 1870, the foreign-born and ethnic population was dominated by Germans.<sup>25</sup>

After 1880, the population of Jefferson County stabilized for at least 30 years, no doubt due to the fact that the larger communities did not develop into major industrial centers that would attract more inhabitants and because most farmland was developed, giving few opportunities to new immigrants. The percentage of ethnic Germans among the “foreign-born” remained high, at 80 percent in 1890, 1900, and 1910, cementing the county as a center for ethnic Germans.<sup>26</sup>

At the turn of the twentieth century, the picture in Jefferson County was fairly clear. It was a highly rural county whose farmers were successfully making the transition from wheat growing and diversified farming to dairying. This transition made for fairly successful farms as opposed to subsistence farming and resulted in the construction of large barns and other outbuildings on farmsteads. Some farmers even felt comfortable in constructing large, stylish houses, although the old adage that a farmer would build a new barn before a new house was still in effect. In the four towns survey area, only Watertown became a large community. The other settlements remained small, serving the basic needs of the rural residents of the area and little else.

Along with the development of farming in the nineteenth century, social and educational institutions were also developed. Of these, the most common were one-room schoolhouses and rural churches. The extant churches located in the survey area will be discussed later in this report. Suffice it to say here that rural life centered around churches and schools, and in the case of ethnic German families, in the German churches that were developed in the mid-nineteenth century. These churches met the needs of German-speaking families, some even offering primary education. While ethnic Germans could find other social institutions relating to their culture in communities like Watertown, in the rural areas, their ethnic lives revolved primarily around their churches.

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<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, 300.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, 301.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, 301-303.

## Twentieth Century

In the early twentieth century, Jefferson County was much like it was in the late nineteenth century. Much of the county was rural and none of the communities developed into large cities. In the rural areas, the county was a focal point in the expanding dairy industry. Almost all farmers were dairying, sending their product to the creameries and cheese factories located throughout the county. During the first half of the twentieth century, small creameries and cheese factories gave way to large condenseries and factories in communities, as butter and cheese production became industrialized. This trend continued in the mid-twentieth century.

For much of the twentieth century, the small farm dominated, primarily the dairy farm. In 1900, there were 3,400 farms in the county and in 1933 that number had changed very little, even with the onset of the Great Depression. But, after World War II, changes in the demography of the county occurred. Family farms were still the heart of the rural landscape, but new opportunities in cities, often brought on by more access to higher education, lured young people off of farms. Advanced mechanization meant that more could be done by fewer farmers. By 1964, the number of overall farms dropped to 2,200, but more important is the figure that indicated of those farms, only about half, or 1,235 were dairy farms.<sup>27</sup>

In 1975, when local historian Hannah Swart was chronicling the history of Jefferson County, she stated that the area was still the center of dairying in Wisconsin and that the state stood “head and shoulders” above other dairy producing states. This was a true statement then, and the family farm was still typically a dairy operation of 50 or less dairy cows. But, 1975 would see the beginning of a radical change that took place during the late twentieth century. Due to increasing competition from states like California and low milk prices, small farmers left their dairy farms by the hundreds between 1975 and 2000. By 2002, there were less than 1,000 people who called themselves farmers in Jefferson County and only 196 farms were identified as dairy farms or operations. In 2007, Jefferson County only had 635 people calling themselves full-time farmers and only 158 reported dairy operations. This is almost one-tenth the number of dairy operations that were reported in 1964.<sup>28</sup>

Today, the family farm is obsolete. Yes, families still operate farms, but generally as family corporations with several members of the family involved. And these farms have gotten specialized and industrial. The typical mid-twentieth century dairy farm has changed into a large specialized processing operation. And, some of the processing no longer takes place on a farmstead. Many farmers are engaged only in milking hundreds of cows and purchasing their feed from farmers who only grow feed crops on large acreages. Some of these “milking parlors” are not attached to farmsteads. Some mega-farms control thousands of acres of crop land to feed upwards of 1,000 or more cows that are milked in shifts 24 hours a day. The only small farms still in operation tend to be organic operations where the higher prices can sustain a farm with less acreage or cow inventory.

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<sup>27</sup> Swart, 53-54.

<sup>28</sup> Joe Bollman, “Jefferson County—Overview of Agriculture,” 23 March, 2009, found in the Jefferson County Agricultural Extension Website, <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/JEFFERSON/ag/index.html>.

As the farm has changed, so have other aspects of rural Jefferson County. And, some of these changes pre-date the demise of the true family farm. For example, the small, rural school districts that operated one-room schools began fading from the landscape in the 1950s. It became expensive to operate schools under the increasingly rigorous supervision of the State of Wisconsin's Superintendent of Schools. And, in order for local districts to achieve funding, they needed to follow the rules of the state office and provide the facilities that the state found necessary for modern education.

Some rural school districts tried rural consolidation and even built modern school buildings in the 1950s, but most consolidated with nearby larger communities. In the four towns of this survey, these communities included Watertown, Johnson's Creek, Jefferson, among others. By the late 1950s, most rural schools had closed and children were bused to nearby communities for their entire educational experience. During the last few decades, even larger schools, such as the modern school at Concord, have been closed in favor of sending students to larger communities. As the rural one-room schools were abandoned, many were demolished, moved, or remodeled into houses or for other uses.

Most of the rural churches in the survey area have remained in operation, and one church still operates its elementary school. But, with an aging population, many churches have undergone inappropriate remodeling so that few have all their historic features intact. And, as the popularity of non-denominational churches increases, many rural churches, represented by traditional denominations and synods are threatened.

The small unincorporated communities in Jefferson County were also affected by the changes brought on by the post-World War II era. During the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the small communities, like Concord or Pipersville were important locations for goods and services. Even after farmers acquired automobiles, small businesses in small communities provided necessary goods and services to farmers. But, after World War II, better rural roads and better automobiles meant that just like town residents, farmers were willing and able to drive longer distances to supermarkets, discount stores, and shopping malls. Just as Main Streets in larger communities began to suffer economically, so did the small businesses in unincorporated communities. Today, the most common business in rural areas is the gas station/convenience store, in some ways the modern equivalent of the old general store, but certainly not as attractive.

The rural farmstead has seen considerable changes in the last few decades. Almost all farmsteads are no longer attached to working farms. Those that are still attached to a working farm are almost always remodeled and have a considerable loss of integrity. Older agricultural outbuildings have been replaced with modern "pole" buildings. Some "dairy barns" are not even barns or buildings at all, but large open structures with posts on a concrete floor, a metal roof, and portable coverings that can be applied during cold weather.

Most farmsteads are residential properties, with outbuildings that may or may not be in use. Some owners use barns for horses or for "hobby" farming, raising a few animals for their personal use. A few are being used for commercial use, but the vast majority of barns and outbuildings are vacant or almost entirely vacant. Many are not well-maintained, and fragile

buildings, such as corn cribs and poultry barns, are in poor condition. Farmhouses have also suffered. Just like historic houses in communities, farmhouses have been inappropriately remodeled on a significant scale. Most farmhouses have new windows, doors, porches, and in the case of houses that once were covered with clapboards, vinyl siding. Even well-maintained houses have often lost integrity with modern windows and large additions.

But, the good news is that the survey uncovered a considerable number of farmsteads and farmhouses with historic details intact. And, even more important, there were many farmsteads with owners who have embraced the idea of rural living on a historic farmstead and are making attempts to preserve and protect this important part of the rural landscape. While the family farmstead may be obsolete in relation to modern agriculture, many families still want to live in the old houses and maintain the old agricultural buildings for future generations.

## **The Four Towns**

### *Concord*

The first settler in the Town of Concord is said to be John G. Aulsebrook, who came to the town in 1842. Other early settlers soon followed. Like most of Jefferson County, the early settlers were Yankees and most established farms. By 1850, Concord had 725 residents and as early as 1870, the town population would reach a peak of over 1,600. The population would decline by a few hundred people between 1870 and 1910 and would remain at just about 1,000 residents through the mid-twentieth century.<sup>29</sup>

Near the center of the town, the small village of Concord would develop with a town hall, post office, general store, barber shop, creamery, sorghum mill, and school. Several one-room schools would be built throughout the town. But, the village would never grow very large, and the town of Concord would remain highly rural for its entire history.<sup>30</sup>

Two unusual facts about Concord are little known outside of the town. The first is that Concord was the home to the families of Laura Ingalls Wilder. Charlotte Quiner, Laura's grandmother, bought 40 acres of land in the town in 1848. Landsford Ingalls, Laura's paternal grandfather also bought land in Concord in 1853. Caroline Quiner, who became Laura's mother, grew up in Concord and met her husband Charles Ingells who lived on his father's farm in Concord. In 1860, they married and moved to Pepin, Wisconsin, where Laura was born. The sites of these farmsteads are in northeastern Concord, but there are no extant resources related to these families. However, historic archeological work at the sites might uncover resources related to the families and may be useful to undertake in the future.<sup>31</sup>

The second unusual fact about Concord is that in the southwestern corner of the town, there was, during the mid-nineteenth century, a small Jewish settlement known as Bakertown. This

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<sup>29</sup> Swart, 150, 325; Ott, 303.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, W. F. Jannke III, *A Brief History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin*, 1998, on file in the Watertown Public Library, Watertown, Wisconsin, 21.

<sup>31</sup> Jannke, 21.

settlement was an unusual one and, unfortunately, there are no extant resources associated with the activities of this community. The one-room school building, where some of the children may have attended, is now located in the City of Jefferson. There may be, however, some historic archeological sites that are extant on land near the intersection of Bakertown Road and County Highway P that are related to the old Jewish settlement. It has been reported that, at one time, a synagogue was located on a farmstead and there was a Jewish-operated small factory, as well. Archeological work at this settlement site may yield resources of value in the understanding of rural Jewish communities in Wisconsin.

### *Farmington*

Timothy Johnson, better known as the founder of Watertown, traveled in Farmington as early as 1838 and is said to have built the first house (a log building) in the eastern portion of the town. His claim of land, along with Charles Goodhue, gave a name to Johnson's Creek (not surveyed). The small community of Johnson's Creek soon grew as a permanent settlement on the town line of Farmington and Aztalan. The remainder of the town's history was not unlike that of the other rural areas of Jefferson County, as Yankee farmers established farms, and were later joined by many German immigrants. In 1850, the Town of Farmington had a population of 736, then grew to its peak historic population of 2,400 in 1870. The town lost almost 1,000 residents between 1870 and 1910, then remained stable through much of the twentieth century at around 1,400.<sup>32</sup>

Another small community was established in Farmington at the east end of the town, directly across from Johnson's Creek, and known as Farmington. The very small village never developed much larger than a store, school, cheese factory, saw mill, and blacksmith shop, but it did have a post office for a time.<sup>33</sup>

### *Ixonia*

Benjamin Piper and his sons, Harrison and Elijah finished two log cabins in December of 1837, one for their family and one for another settler, making them the first settlers in Ixonia. Reportedly a Piper family member drew letters until they made a word. The result was Ixonia. The Piper family were also responsible for the development of Pipersville, a small village that began when Piper built an inn for travelers taking grain to market in Milwaukee. Piper also provided his home as the place for early town meetings.<sup>34</sup>

The railroad came through Ixonia very early; it was completed in 1855 and eventually became part of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, better known as the Milwaukee Road. At the time, Pipersville was the largest settlement, but at a crossroads in section 22, where the rail line came very close, a small settlement began to take shape. This became the village of Ixonia, which despite the access to the rail line, did not develop into a large community. In 1888, a depot at Ixonia was located in part of a grain elevator. Later, though, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the village of Ixonia began to develop, while

<sup>32</sup> *History of Jefferson County*, 527, Swart, 325, Ott, 303.

<sup>33</sup> *History of Jefferson County*, 528.

<sup>34</sup> Swart, 140-141.

Pipersville remained much the same. Soon, there were two stores, several small shops, a cheese factory, a church and school, and even a saloon in Ixonia. But, no one stepped forward to develop a large industry or commercial center there, and the town grew very little during the twentieth century. It has only been in the late twentieth century, as its proximity to rapidly developing Waukesha County created a demand for housing in the area, that Ixonia has become a small “bedroom” suburb.<sup>35</sup>

Ixonia was one of the fastest-growing towns in Jefferson County in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1850, its population was already over 1,100 and by 1860, there were almost 2,000 people in the town. The population declined several hundred between 1880 and 1910, reaching a little over 1,200 in that year. Between 1940 and 1960, the population rose from 1,200 to over 1,500, then took a large jump in 1970 to over 2,300. Much of that growth came in the Ixonia village area and to the east, close to Waukesha County. In this area, some subdivisions in western Waukesha County began to spill over into the Town of Ixonia.<sup>36</sup>

Ixonia had a rapidly expanding agricultural economy that fed the growth of the village. Cooperatives making cheese, including the Gopher Hill, Green Valley, and Farmers Home cheese factories were leaders in milk processing at the turn of the twentieth century. A large grain elevator and mill was started in 1894 and still operates today, as does the Ixonia State Bank, organized in 1918. Ixonia is the only unincorporated village in the survey area to have a fire department that is still located a local fire house. One-room schools dominated education in Ixonia just like they did in the other rural towns, but Ixonia had a larger village school and was the location for a consolidated grade school for the town in 1956. This grade school still operates in Ixonia today.<sup>37</sup>

### *Watertown*

The town of Watertown is very much linked with the City of Watertown. In fact, the city takes up a considerable amount of the town area and houses all the services. But, before there was a City of Watertown, there was a town, which was formally established in 1842. In 1850, the population of the town was a little over 1,300, not including the city population. In 1870, like the other towns in the survey, the population peaked at 2,200, then dropped several hundred to around 1,400 in 1910. In 1940, the population of the town was at a low of 1,150 before climbing to almost 1,700 in 1970.

One of the most historic events that came to the Town of Watertown was the construction of the old plank road, an experiment in road-building that took six years to build and was obsolete within a shorter period of time when the railroad line connected Milwaukee and Watertown in the 1850s. Like the city of Watertown, the rural area saw heavy immigration from Germans during the 1850s and in 1854, the town had to have two assessors, one who spoke English and one who spoke German. The history of rural Watertown is not much different than that of the other towns in the survey. Farmers grew wheat, then by the 1900, had transitioned to dairying. The most significant impact on the Town of Watertown during

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<sup>35</sup> Swart, 141-143.

<sup>36</sup> Ott, 303, Swart, 325.

<sup>37</sup> Swart, 141-144.

the twentieth century was the expanding city, with subdivisions extending the city boundaries. This activity increased during the late twentieth century, as many rural areas around the city were transformed into housing tracts.<sup>38</sup>

*Note About Residential Expansion in the Four Towns*

One of the trends of the last 20 years has been the expansion of individual houses in the rural areas of the four towns and Jefferson County, as a whole. While traditional suburban development has occurred near Watertown, Johnson's Creek, and Ixonia, a new type of suburban development is changing the rural landscape. This is the single residence on a multi-acre lot. Looking to "live out in the country," many families have purchased large lots of five or more acres, then building on the property. In many cases, the new houses are built back from the road and surrounded by the acreage. This non-traditional approach to building suburban houses; that is, away from the roads, on large lots, has changed the rural landscape considerably.

This new type of housing has interrupted many large farm fields and woodlots with suburban style development. Although some houses on large acreages rent some of the land to agriculture, there is still an interruption in the appearance of the rural landscape. In 2010, the economic downturn has cut back on the speed in which these types of houses are being placed in the landscape, but it has not ended it. Only new zoning laws protecting the integrity of farm fields and rural property may stop this dramatic alteration of the rural landscape.

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<sup>38</sup> Jannke, 60; Swart, 110-114.

## CHAPTER THREE

### Resources Identified in the Survey

#### Introduction

Because this survey was done in unincorporated areas of Jefferson County, the resources that were surveyed are considerably different from those that are surveyed in urban areas. Since rural architecture tends to be less elaborate and the type of construction seen in rural areas is quite different from urban areas, the resources uncovered in the survey are also different and can be categorized in a different manner than those uncovered in an urban survey. Therefore, this chapter will be organized differently than a typical architecture chapter in an urban survey.

There will be a discussion of architectural styles, but due to the lack of high-style resources uncovered in the survey, this discussion will be brief. There will also be a discussion of agricultural architecture or type of construction. However, there are few buildings that are important individually for their type of construction as agricultural buildings. What dominates this chapter is a discussion of intact farmsteads; that is, farmsteads with a full complement of buildings and structures that represent either the growth and development of many phases of agriculture, or the development of a single phase of agriculture in this area.

Also, because the resources that meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places are fewer than the resources that have local interest, attention will be paid specifically to resources that provide the local context for the eligible properties. Therefore, this chapter will be divided into the following sections.

First, there will be a brief discussion of architectural styles and agricultural building types. Second, there will be a section on intact farmsteads found in the survey. Third, there will be a section on churches, schools, and commercial buildings located in the survey area, followed by a section on construction materials. Finally, the resources will be discussed in town groups. For example, the intact farmsteads will be grouped by their location, the towns of Concord, Farmington, Ixonia, and Watertown.

Note: The numbers that appear with the buildings are photo code numbers that correspond to the survey maps that are on file in the Division of Historic Preservation and Public History and with the Jefferson County Historic Sites Preservation Commission.

#### Architectural Styles

##### *Greek Revival*

The Greek Revival style was the first national style commonly seen in Wisconsin. It was popular between 1830 and 1870. Greek Revival buildings are formal, orderly, and symmetrical. Although most Greek Revival style buildings are of frame construction, the

style also adorned brick, fieldstone, and quarried stone buildings. Wisconsin has a number of high-style Greek Revival buildings, but the style is more commonly seen on simple houses in the form of symmetrical massing, regular fenestration, simple cornices, friezes, and returned eaves, corner pilasters, and entrances decorated with a transom and/or sidelights.<sup>39</sup>

Two houses were found to be potentially individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and they will be discussed prior to a list of any individual buildings that possess architectural interest and were surveyed for context. If a house is part of an intact farmstead, it is mentioned in the intact farmstead section of this chapter.

### **Farmington**

457: W3878 Ranch Rd.

Name: Venner

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

This two story Greek Revival house has a gable roof and a side gable form. Its clapboard walls are punctuated by symmetrical fenestration filled with largely later-added single light sashes. There are –eyebrow” windows on the side walls. The main entrance is at the center of the main elevation and covered with a later-added porch with turned posts, brackets, and a spool-and-spindle frieze.

Statement of Significance: This house is a good example of the style with a high level of integrity. Most houses with the Greek Revival style in Wisconsin show that style only in symmetrical fenestration and returned eaves, both details this house has. Yet, there are few houses with these intact details. Because it is a good and intact example of the style as commonly seen in Wisconsin, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The following house was surveyed for context purposes.

410: W3367 Sunshine Rd., cream brick, brick corbelled frieze and returned eaves

### **Watertown**

353: W4165 Emerald Dr.

Name: Prentiss

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

This cream brick house has a side gable form with a gable roof and symmetrical fenestration, including –eyebrow” windows on the side walls. The openings are filled with modern sashes and sliding windows and are decorated with heavy lintels. A large lintel tops the main entrance that has a modern door, transom, and sidelights.

Statement of Significance: This house is a good example of the style with a high level of integrity. Most houses with the Greek Revival style in Wisconsin show that style only in symmetrical fenestration and returned eaves, both details this house possesses. Yet, there are few houses with these intact details found in the survey. Because it is a good and intact

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<sup>39</sup> Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin Vol. II* (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), Architecture, 2-3.

example of the style as commonly seen in Wisconsin, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

356: N8374 CTH Y

Name: Schinnick/Gillis

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

This cream brick house has a gabled ell form with a two story main block and a one-story ell. The house has a distinctive frieze with returned eaves and symmetrical fenestration. An inset ell porch features round columns.

**Statement of Significance:** This house is a good example of the style with a high level of integrity. Most houses with the Greek Revival style in Wisconsin show that style only in symmetrical fenestration and returned eaves, both details this house possesses. Yet, there are few houses with these intact details found in the survey. Because it is a good and intact example of the style as commonly seen in Wisconsin, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

### *Italianate*

The Italianate style was widely popular in Wisconsin between 1850 and the early 1880s. Since many Wisconsin communities went through an economic boom during this era, Italianate houses are common in most communities. Italianate houses are generally square or rectangular, are two-stories in height topped with hip roofs, and are decorated with wide, overhanging eaves with brackets, arched openings, and picturesque porches with thin posts and decorative brackets. Italianate houses built during the early period of the style's popularity are usually more "boxy," with a low, square plan, a hip roof, and picturesque details. Later Italianate houses are generally taller and more rectangular in plan, with more classical details. During the entire period, Italianate style elements were also very popular on gabled ell form houses. Formal, decorative Italianate houses with towers are often classified as a sub-style known as the Italian Villa, usually seen in larger cities in Wisconsin.<sup>40</sup>

Jefferson County and this survey area had explosive growth during 1850s to the 1870s. Looking at the population statistics in the historical backgrounds of the four towns indicates that all the towns reached a peak of population during this time period, and then slowly declined to a stable population during the twentieth century. Since this was the period when the Italianate style was most popular in the state, it is expected that it would be seen in great numbers in the survey. And, this is true. There are dozens of houses in the survey area that reflect the Italianate style's influence. Ironically, though, there are no houses that have the distinctive characteristics and high-style components that would make them individually potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The following is a list of Italianate influenced houses that were identified in the survey and provided context for evaluating all houses of this style. If a house is part of an intact farmstead, it is mentioned in the intact farmstead section of this chapter.

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<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, 2-6.

### Concord

- 258: W834 USH 18, cream bricks, elaborate round arches, brick chimneys, Italianate form
- 265: W214 USH 18, cream bricks, segmental arches, some period windows
- 267: N56785 Golden Lake Park Rd., cream bricks, segmental arches, period windows
- 295: N6825 Hillside Dr., cream bricks, segmental arches, wooden frieze
- 298: N6424 Highmound Rd., cream bricks, pediment lintels, fieldstone foundation
- 303: N6334 CTH E, brick construction, segmental arches, side gable form
- 306: N6675 CTH E, square Italianate form, cream bricks, period porches
- 309: W2356 CTH B, cream bricks, segmental arches

### Farmington

- 391: N5124 CTH Y, unusual side gable form, arched openings, cream brick
- 394: W4404 Ambrose Dr., cream brick, pediment lintels, some four-over-four sashes
- 395: N5158 Christberg Rd., cream brick, segmental brick arches
- 396: N6648 Christberg Rd., cream brick, segmental brick arches, —double” house
- 397: W4153 CTH B, original clapboard siding, window pediments
- 398: W4101 CTH B, brick walls, fieldstone foundation, segmental arches, oculus window
- 401: W3828 Krenz Rd., cream brick, arched openings, two-over-two light sashes
- 458: N6982 Switzke Rd., cream brick, side gable form, brick window moldings, porch details
- 459: N7153 Switzke Rd., cream brick, 1892 datestone, brick window moldings
- 460: N6625 Switzke Rd., cream brick, two-over-two-light sashes, pediment lintels

### Ixonia

- 6: W1368 Northside Dr., cream bricks, segmental arches
- 13: W1869 Rockvale Rd., cream bricks, segmental arches, oculus window
- 16: W2001-04 Ehrke Lane, cream bricks, segmental arches, fieldstone foundation
- 29: N8130 Pipersville Rd., cream bricks, pediment window hoods, eyebrow windows
- 30: N8262 Pipersville Rd., cream bricks, pediment window hoods, bay window
- 36: N7409 CTH E, cream bricks, pediment window hoods, operational shutters
- 38: W1087 Rockvale Rd., cream bricks, segmental arches, unusual form
- 39: W1087 Rockvale Rd., cream bricks, segmental arches, gable with shingles, period porch
- 40: W1066 Rockvale Rd., cream bricks, segmental arches
- 50: W616 Rockvale Rd., cream bricks, segmental arches, period porch, large plan
- 60: N8016 CTH F, cream bricks, pediment window hoods
- 106: W506 Genz Rd., cream bricks, arched openings, brick label moldings, segmental arches
- 122: N8704 Highview Rd., cream bricks, large brick label moldings
- 167: W1969 Gopher Hill Rd., cream bricks, brick label moldings
- 189: W2381 Gopher Hill Rd., cream/tan bricks, brick label moldings
- 191: N9054 Hustisford Rd., cream bricks, segmental arches, oculus window
- 194: W1789 CTH CW, cream bricks, segmental arches, low form, returned eaves
- 209: W1605 CTH P, cream bricks, square Italianate form, entry with transom and sidelights
- 486: N8093 Oak Dr., cream bricks, flat lintels and sills, porch with turned posts and brackets
- 496: W1292 Marietta Ave., brick section, segmental arches, frame ell with wood shingles

### Watertown

- 317: W3031 East Gate Dr. brick construction, arched openings

- 327: N8937 CTH E, cream brick, arched openings  
 349: N7463 Ceasar Rd., cream brick, arched openings, pediment lintels, porch, period windows  
 351: W3757 Ebenezer Dr., cream brick, fieldstone foundation, pediment lintels, ell porch  
 380: N9693 Berry Rd., cream brick, pediment lintels, oculus window  
 499: N7550 CTH D, side gable, cream brick, pediment lintels, multi-light —picture” window  
 500: N7717 —D” Lane, side gable, cream brick, round arched openings, brick arches

### *Queen Anne*

According to Wisconsin’s *Cultural Resources Management Plan*, the Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin between 1880 and 1910. The style is characterized by asymmetry and irregularity of plan and massing. Queen Anne houses often express their asymmetry with a variety of surface materials such as wood shingles, stone veneer, or stucco. Common details of the style include steeply-pitched multiple gable or combination hip and gable roofs, gable projections, bays with elaborate hoodmoldings or cornices, round or polygonal turrets or oriels, classical details, and large, wrap-around porches.<sup>41</sup>

The Queen Anne style was popular during the period when farmers were embracing dairying, and during the time when dairying was a successful farming venture. However, this did not translate into building new houses on farmsteads as it did in the urban areas. It is said that a farmer, historically, would rather put money into a new barn than a house, and this appears to be true of the farmsteads in the survey area. Very few farmsteads had houses with features from the Queen Anne or later styles. If a house possesses individual interest or distinction, it is mentioned here. If a house is part of an intact farmstead, it is mentioned in the intact farmstead section of this chapter.

There is one house that is potentially individually for the National Register for its Queen Anne style. It is discussed first in the town of Farmington. The remainder of houses are included in a list of Queen Anne influenced houses that were identified in the survey and provided context for evaluating all houses of this style. If a house is part of an intact farmstead, it is mentioned in the intact farmstead section of this chapter.

### **Farmington**

414: N5724 Helenville Rd.

Name: Leon Schoeller

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

This Queen Anne style house has an irregular plan with an intersecting gable roof. The house is covered with wood shingles on the upper story and vinyl siding on the lower story. On the main elevation, part of the second story flares out and underneath is a frieze with dentils. Most of the windows are single-light sashes. A large two-story bay dominates the main elevation. It is decorated with a sunburst in the gable peak and sunburst brackets. There is a one-story bay on the south elevation and a front porch with a hip roof, spool-and-spindle frieze, plain posts and brackets. There is a turned post balustrade. An enclosed porch projects from the rear of the house along the south elevation.

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<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, 2-15.

Statement of Significance: This house the best example of the Queen Anne style found in the survey area. Despite the small amount of vinyl siding, it has most of its historic components intact, including the wood shingle second story and the distinctive sunburst decoration. The porch is period and the entire house has a high level of integrity. Because of its distinctive details, this house is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register.

471: N5177 CTH D, ~~double house,~~ Queen Anne details, cream brick

### **Ixonia**

15: N7945-49 Dead End Rd., irregular form, cream bricks, large bays

33: W2221 Aliceton Dr., two-story bays, corner brackets, wood shingles

115: W1540 Gopher Hill Rd., red bricks, projecting gables, fieldstone foundation

195: N9472-76 CTH SC, clapboard siding, two-story bay, wood shingles, brackets, porch

### **Watertown**

383: W5630 West Rd., Queen Anne style, cream brick, brick window moldings, bay

### *Period Revival*

Between 1900 and 1940, a number of architectural styles known as the period revival styles were popular in Wisconsin. These styles were based on historic architectural styles and included the Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Colonial/Mediterranean Revival styles. These styles revived details from the historic styles upon which they were based. For example, the Colonial Revival style featured simple symmetrical forms and simple classical details.<sup>42</sup>

The Period Revival styles were popular during the period when most farmers were operating successful dairy farms, but like the Queen Anne style, few farmers built new, modern houses in these styles. Very few farmsteads had houses with features from these styles in the survey area, so those that did occur have some interest, although none of the examples were individually distinctive and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The most common example seen in the survey area was the Dutch Colonial Revival, with its distinctive gambrel roof. If a house possesses individual interest and was surveyed, it is mentioned here. If a house is part of an intact farmstead, it is mentioned in the intact farmstead section of this chapter.

### **Farmington**

393: N5588 CTH Y, Dutch Colonial Revival, clapboards/wood shingles and windows

422: N5303 Bakertown Rd., Dutch Colonial Revival, clapboards/wood shingles, porch

### **Ixonia**

32: N8227 CTH E, Dutch Colonial, gambrel roof, wood shingles

487: N8336 North St., Colonial Revival, hip roof, dormers, square form

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<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, 2-28—2-33.

### *American Foursquare and Bungalow*

Bungalows were developed as functional homes that also reflected the period's emphasis on craftsmanship, a trend that emerged from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Arts and Crafts movement. The Arts and Crafts movement also influenced the development of the Prairie and Craftsman styles. Prairie and Craftsman style houses were largely built for upper middle class and wealthy families in larger cities. But, the Bungalow style was commonly built for middle and working class families throughout the state between 1910 and 1940. The hallmarks of the Bungalow style are wide, often sloping roofs; large porches; and Arts and Crafts details like knee-brace brackets, exposed rafters, and natural materials. The interior of most Bungalows were designed with an abundance of plain, but high quality, woodwork and amenities like built in cabinets and bookshelves.<sup>43</sup>

The American Foursquare is more of a form than a style, although variations of the American Foursquare can have stylistic details. The style was popularized during the first decades of the twentieth century by mail-order catalogues and builders. Its main feature is the square form, almost box-like, with broad proportions. Almost all examples are two stories in height with hipped roofs, overhanging eaves, dormers, and front porches that span the entire main elevation. Openings are often symmetrical and generally are filled with single-light sashes and simple wood or wood and glass paneled doors. Many examples have very little other detail, while some examples have flared eaves and a horizontal emphasis that reflects the Craftsman or Prairie styles. Other examples have period revival details, like colonial style columns on the front porch, tile roofs from the Mediterranean Revival style, or leaded windows from the Tudor Revival style.<sup>44</sup>

The American Foursquare house is often thought of as the quintessential “farm house.” That is because in many parts of the country, these houses were built in rural areas in great numbers. While the form was used frequently in Wisconsin, it is not as abundant as in other parts of the country, due to the fact that most farms were established in the nineteenth century and farmers rarely built new houses. No houses that possess the American Foursquare style were found to be potentially individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in the survey area. If a house possesses individual interest and was surveyed, it is mentioned here. If a house is part of an intact farmstead, it is mentioned in the intact farmstead section of this chapter.

#### **Farmington**

456: W3379 Ranch Rd., American Foursquare, tile walls, good integrity

#### **Ixonia**

31: N8232 CTH E, Bungalow, knee-brace brackets, front porch, shallow bay

172: W1709 Gopher Hill Rd., Bungalow, dormer, shallow bay, front porch with flared posts

196: W1887 Fox Rd., American Foursquare, hip roof, tile exterior, dormer

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<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, 2-26.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, 2-25.

### *Ranch Style and Modern Houses*

The Great Depression of the 1930s, and World War II and its shortages in the 1940s, stunted the growth of residential construction at a time when architecture was making a transition between historic styles and modern influences. During the 1950s, though, the economy improved and built-up housing shortages forced an abundance of new construction. In the 1950s, much of this new construction reflected the popular Cape Cod and Ranch styles. During the 1960s, the Cape Cod style fell out of favor, and the Ranch style became even more popular. Ranch houses were particularly popular in the new subdivisions growing up on the edges of both large and small cities alike. Sometimes constructed by a single builder, these new subdivisions were filled with similar variations of the Ranch house, some even with identical plans.

A few architects and builders, though, offered progressive designs, and as the later twentieth progressed, some houses were built in a style that would be called Contemporary. These houses rejected the rigid Ranch form in favor of steeply-pitched roofs, multiple stories, vertical siding, and large amounts of glazing, even glass walls. Some modern designs continued to emphasize the design elements of the Prairie Style, and until his death in the late 1950s, Frank Lloyd Wright was still active in pushing the envelope of modern design.

During the 1960s and later, more houses were built that can be called "Contemporary." These houses were even more asymmetrical forms, with steeply-pitched shed roofs, glass walls or other tall, glass windows, and vertical wood siding. Some houses were even more unusual, with irregular plans or construction materials and methods. Architectural historians have yet to fully analyze these buildings, but they are usually distinctive and have been included in this survey where appropriate.

No houses that possess the Ranch or Contemporary styles were found to be potentially individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in the survey area. If a house possesses individual interest and was surveyed, it is mentioned here. If a house is part of an intact farmstead, it is mentioned in the intact farmstead section of this chapter.

#### **Farmington**

412: N6063 Coffee Rd., Ranch, lannon stone, long form, window bank, overhang to garage

473: N5310 CTH D, Ranch, "brow of ship" contemporary detail on standard ranch house

#### **Ixonia**

192: N9684 Hustisford Rd., Contemporary Ranch, stone veneer, window wall, steep roof

#### **Watertown**

318: W2740 Rock River Paradise Rd., Contemporary style, concrete, tall hip roof

357: N7732 CTH Y, Contemporary style, stone veneer, vertical wood, shed roofs

## **Agricultural Buildings<sup>45</sup>**

This survey uncovered many good examples of typical agricultural buildings and structures. Most of these buildings and structures did not have individual distinction. Rather, they contributed to the overall interest and significance of intact farmsteads. A brief discussion of common types of agricultural buildings will begin this part of the chapter and any good individual examples will be noted. However, most of the discussion of agricultural buildings will be found in the intact farmsteads section, which follows.

### *Bank Barns*

The bank barn is a large or medium-sized rectangular barn with two levels, the upper used for hay, feed, implement, or vehicle storage and the lower used for animals, often dairy cows. The most distinguishing feature of the bank barn is that it is built into a hill or rise. By slicing out a relatively small amount of earth and building into a rise, a farmer gained ground-level access to the threshing floor and mows from one side and to the stables below from the other. The lower level of a bank barn is masonry, with the upper level is often vertical board or board and batten siding. Windows and vents typically pierce the upper level which the lower level usually has one or more entrances and small windows in the end walls. The roof may be gable or gambrel, often with ventilation cupolas or dormers.

Most nineteenth century barns were built either banked into a hillside (a true bank barn) or artificially banked on one side for access to the upper level. In order to properly categorize the barns found in the survey, a true bank barn was one built into a rise, while a barn with an artificial ramp or bank was categorized as a basement barn. In Wisconsin, bank and basement barns are not as distinguishable as they are in other parts of the country. Therefore, there are many characteristics in common.

Later nineteenth and twentieth century barns were often not banked, as foundation barns built into the hill or artificially banked were criticized as unsanitary. It was thought that having masonry walls below grade was an unhealthy environment for animals and would promote mold and mildew in stored crops. The University of Wisconsin promoted a modern dairy barn type that was not banked or ramped, but most frugal farmers made do with the barns they already had, most of which had a bank of some type. And, the bank made loading the upper level much less difficult prior to mechanized loading techniques.

### *Basement Barns*

The basement barn is a medium to large barn with a raised masonry foundation that forms a lower story. Most often, the upper story is framed and sheathed in vertical boards or board and batten siding, although examples built entirely of masonry have been found in Wisconsin. The roof shape may be gable, gambrel, or gothic-arched. These barns often feature exaggerated peaks at either end to house and shelter hay forks and to protect the lower level. Cupolas and dormers are common. The lower level, as in the bank barn, was used to shelter

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<sup>45</sup> Information on all agricultural building and structure types was taken from Wyatt, 5-1—5-6.

animals, while the upper level was devoted to hay and grain storage. The gable ends usually have loft style doors for access to the hay storage area.

315: W2763 East Gate Dr.: Good example of basement barn, but not eligible

### *Forebay Barn*

A variation of the bank or basement barn is the forebay barn. This barn is related to ethnic German settlement in Wisconsin and extant examples are rare. The forebay barn is distinguished by an extension of the second floor beyond the foundation wall. Generally, this forebay extension is supported by several posts. Because these barns are associated with the building traditions of ethnic German immigrants and are not commonly seen, they are almost all potentially individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places if their integrity is fairly intact.

In the survey area, two individual forebay barns were located in the four towns and were determined to be potentially for the National Register. The third forebay barn is discussed under intact farmsteads.

### **Concord**

266: N5507 Golden Lake Park Rd.

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

This wide barn has a gable roof, fieldstone foundation, and board and batten siding. On one side wall, the wall extends over the foundation to form the forebay.

Statement of Significance: Forebay barns are a rare resource in Wisconsin, but they are linked to ethnic German settlement in the state. Because of their rarity and importance, they are generally potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This barn has a good level of integrity and is a good example of a forebay barn.

### **Farmington**

423: N5156 Duck Creek Rd.

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

This very well-maintained barn has a gable roof, fieldstone foundation, and board and batten siding. On one side wall, the wall extends over the foundation to form the forebay.

Statement of Significance: Forebay barns are a rare resource in Wisconsin, but they are linked to ethnic German settlement in the state. Because of their rarity and importance, they are generally potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This barn has a very good level of integrity and is a good example of a forebay barn.

### *Animal Barns*

The animal barn is typically rectangular with a gable roof. It is generally smaller than a bank or basement barn and often earlier in date. These barns are generally categorized as animal barns, but they may also have had multi-purpose uses on mid-nineteenth century farms. Some

examples are one-story buildings and often constructed of fieldstone. These barns have been identified, in general, as “pig barns,” and were more typically found on ethnic German farmsteads. A few of these interesting types of barns were located in the survey area and are listed in the intact farmstead section or the fieldstone construction materials section.

### *Poultry Barn*

This barn type is a generally a small barn or shed used to house chickens or other poultry. Traditionally, poultry barns have roofs with a dormer or shed roof extension above the roof to allow for windows and ventilation. In practice, many different types of poultry buildings were constructed on Wisconsin farms. What they mostly have in common are large windows or banks of windows on the south elevation, as light was a necessary function to egg production. In the survey area, there were several types of poultry barns identified, with the most common feature being south-facing windows. Because there were no distinctive individual examples of this type of building, all were surveyed as part of intact farmsteads.

### *Pole Building*

This relatively recent barn type generally dates from after World War II and has grown in popularity for all types of uses on the farm, including storage and animal raising and even milking parlors. Usually one story in height, the barns have low-pitched gable roofs and are built with a metal structure and thin metal walls. Some early forms of pole buildings may be clad with vertical wood siding and may be considered contributing if they have integrity. Many pole buildings were located in the survey area, but were surveyed only as part of intact farmsteads and most were categorized as non-contributing.

### *Granaries*

Granaries were a common type of outbuilding when grain agriculture, such as wheat, barley, and oats, flourished in Wisconsin. As storage facilities were modernized and grain crops changed, granaries were no longer built and existing granaries were converted to other uses. Most are frame structures elevated on short piers or rubble foundations. Most have gable roofs and are clad with wood or board and batten siding. A doorway can be found in either the gable end or along the long wall. Because Jefferson County was a wheat and grain growing area in the mid-nineteenth century, many granaries were identified and because there were no distinctive individual examples of this type of building, all were surveyed as part of intact farmsteads.

### *Corn Crib*

The corn crib is usually a rectangular building with horizontal lath or slat walls for ventilation. It was usually constructed on blocks or pilings to obstruct the entry of rodents into the building and the walls were often sloped toward the base. The cribs were narrow to allow for the drying process. Most corn cribs are small structures, and some are attached to other agricultural buildings. Large farms, though, often have large corn cribs with gambrel roofs and often a drive-through for unloading. In the survey area, many corn cribs were

located on farmsteads. Because there were no distinctive individual examples of this type of building, all were surveyed as part of intact farmsteads.

### *Silos*

As corn acreage increased to feed a growing Midwest hog and dairy industry, the need for storage grew along with it. Storage of part of the corn crop as ensilage helped provide vital nutrition to animals during the winter months. Early silos were covered pits built in the early 1880s. The earliest upright or tower silos date from the end of the 1880s and round or conical forms from the late 1890s. Roof forms evolved through conical, hipped-conical, low dome, to high dome types. In Wisconsin, silos were built of stone, poured concrete, concrete stave or block, wood, glazed brick, or steel. The most common silo types were poured concrete and concrete stave. Wood and stone silos are usually the oldest and due to its fragile nature, wood silos are rare. In the survey area, most all farmsteads had one or more silos and most were concrete or concrete stave construction. A few wood, stone, and tile silos were uncovered, but because there were no distinctive individual examples of this type of building, all were surveyed as part of intact farmsteads.

### *Milk House/Pump House*

Milk houses and pump houses are generally small shed-like buildings constructed for a specific purpose. Milk houses were used to temporarily store milk and were most commonly built in the twentieth century. Most were also attached directly to the barn foundation. Pump houses were built to enclose water pumps, protecting them from the elements. In the survey area, many farmsteads have milk houses and pump houses, but most of the milk houses are attached to barns and are included in barn descriptions. Because there were no distinctive individual examples of these types of buildings, all were surveyed as part of intact farmsteads.

### *Smokehouse*

The smokehouse is a generally small building, often constructed of fieldstone. These buildings were used to smoke meat and were very common on ethnic German farmsteads. In the survey area, many farmsteads have a smokehouse and almost all are built of fieldstone. Because of their importance to the ethnic German farmers of the survey area, an attempt was made to survey all smokehouses either as part of intact farmsteads or individually for local interest. There were no distinctive individual examples of this type of building, but they are considered contributing to the intact farmsteads that were determined significant.

The following is a list of individual smokehouses identified in the survey area.

#### **Concord**

- 238: N5517 Pioneer Dr.
- 250: N5441 Pioneer Dr.
- 253: W370 Concord Center Dr.
- 254: N6031 Willow Glen
- 260: W420 USH 18

276: W344 USH 18  
282: N6080 Hillside Dr.  
283: N6197 Hillside Dr.  
284: N6031 Hillside Dr.  
293: W2422 Ranch Rd.  
294: W2469 Ranch Rd.  
297: N6580 Highmound Rd.  
299: N6424 Highmound Rd.  
300: N6352 Highmound Rd.  
301: N6325 Highmound Rd.  
302: W1850 CTH B  
308: N6531 S. Island View Rd.  
310: W2409 CTH B  
469: W647 CTH B  
470: N6779 Morgan Rd.

### **Farmington**

424: N5093 S. Farmington Rd.  
426: N5554 CTH P (also 427)  
429: N5583 CTH P  
430: N5869 CTH P  
431: N5941 CTH P  
432: W2768 CTH B  
453: N7261 Ceaser Rd.  
454: W3449 Saucer Rd.

### **Ixonia**

5: N7452 CTH P  
12: W1690 Rockvale Rd.  
110: W898 CTH CW  
134: N8641 Hustisford Rd.  
190: W2381 Gopher Hill Rd.  
208: W1656 Fox Rd.  
210: W1605 CTH P

### **Watertown**

319: N8729 River Rd.  
326: N9104 CTH E  
329: N7780 Little Coffee Rd.  
330: N8158 Spooner Rd.  
337: W2847 Aliceton Dr.  
350: N7463 Ceasar Rd.  
352: W3847 Emerald Dr.  
354: N8433 High Rd.  
381: N9204 West Rd.  
498: N737 CTH D

### *Privy*

The privy or outhouse is a latrine, usually built of wood with a gable roof and small windows or vents. They were often moved frequently and were constructed with less sturdy materials and methods than other outbuildings. Because of this, they did not survive after most farms installed indoor plumbing. Only a few privies were located in the survey area and all were included with intact farmsteads. None were individually distinctive.

### **Intact Farmsteads**

Most of the individual farmhouses and outbuildings located in the survey area were not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The few exceptions are noted under the other categories of this chapter. However, some farmsteads, as a group, were determined to be potentially eligible for the National Register because they have the number of buildings of good integrity or distinctive construction to represent the growth and development of agricultural resources in the area during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Some farmsteads have a collection of buildings that represent a long period in the growth and development of agricultural resources, while others represent a single period, dairying, for example.

For each town, there will be a list of farmsteads that are potentially eligible for the National Register, with their components, and a brief evaluation statement. There will be a second list of farmsteads that are not complete enough to be eligible for the National Register, but have good integrity and distinctive components that make them of local interest in the preservation of rural sites in Jefferson County.

## **Concord**

### *Potentially Eligible Farmsteads*

N4982 CTH P

Name: Herman Graper

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: Herman Graper, 1887, 1899, 1919; Arthur Graper, 1932, 1941, Warrant & Virginia Krueger, 1974-1988

212: Farmhouse, contributing

This farmhouse has a two-story Gabled Ell form with an intersecting roof. The walls are covered with clapboard siding and sit on a fieldstone foundation. Windows are primarily original two-over-two-light, double-hung sashes decorated with pediment lintels. The ell porch is enclosed with a concrete wall and a bank of modern windows.

213: Garage, contributing

This garage is rectangular in form with a hip roof covered with standing seam metal roofing. The walls are rusticated concrete block with small openings on the side walls. Three large openings on the main elevation are covered with large vertical wood board doors.

214: Pump House, contributing

This pump house is rectangular in form with a gable roof, it has horizontal wood board siding. There is a small window and a four-paneled entry door. The building has a concrete foundation.

215: Basement Barn, contributing

This basement barn is rectangular in form with a gable roof. It has vertical wood board siding and a raised fieldstone foundation with small openings. The openings on the upper level are small windows and the large openings are covered with large vertical board sliding doors. There is a dairy addition that has a gable roof and vertical wood board siding. It has a poured concrete foundation with small rectangular windows.

216: Silo, contributing

This silo is conical in form and constructed of poured concrete with a poured concrete dome roof with an arched ventilation opening.

217: Corn Crib, contributing

This corn crib is rectangular in form with V-shape plan. There is a gable roof, and the walls are made of wood slats.

218: Machine Shed, contributing

This machine shed is rectangular in form with a gable roof covered with standing seam metal. It has vertical wood board siding, a concrete foundation, and large wood sliding doors.

219: Shed, contributing

This shed is rectangular in form with a shed roof. It has vertical wood board siding and the south elevation has an entry door with flanking window openings.

220: Smokehouse, contributing

This smokehouse has a square form with a replaced shed roof and fieldstone walls.

221: Poultry Barn, contributing

This poultry barn is rectangular in form with a shed roof. It has horizontal wood board siding and a concrete foundation. There are two-over-two light sashes on the south elevation.

222: Privy, contributing

This privy has a square form with shed roof. It has horizontal wood board siding, a door made up of vertical boards, and a small upper level opening.

**Statement of Significance:** This intact farmstead is architecturally significant because its buildings are good and largely intact types of construction that together represent the growth and development of farming practices in this area of Jefferson County during the period of significance, c.1860-1940. The buildings include an Italianate-influenced house with a good level of integrity, with original windows and many of its details intact. It is a good example of how basic Italianate details, such as arched openings and taller, windows were used to decorate generally vernacular houses. The agricultural buildings are good examples of their

types as well. There is a good example of a basement barn with a twentieth century dairy addition, along with a good example of a silo. The other buildings represent related agricultural practices, such as the corn crib and poultry barn. The large garage and machine shed were important buildings related to the storage of equipment. This farm also has important household-related buildings, the smokehouse, an essential building for food preservation seen particularly on ethnic German farms, and a privy.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

N5532 Hillside Dr.

Name: Hayes

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: J. Hayes, 1887; Harvey Hayes, 1899, 1919; Frank Kramer, 1932; Ettie Kramer, 1941; Art & Eva Kramer, 1974, 1988

224: Farmhouse, contributing

This Italianate-influenced Gabled Ell farmhouse has a two story main block and a two story ell with an intersecting gable roof. It has cream brick walls, and most windows are single-light, double-hung sashes. Some of the windows are decorated with segmental brick arches. There is a modern "picture style" window in the main block. The ell porch is enclosed with red bricks and sashes with vertical muntins in the upper lights and single lower lights. There is an addition off the rear wall of the ell that is clad with modern siding.

225: Smokehouse, contributing

This smoke house is a one story rectangular block with a gable roof, fieldstone walls with no windows, and a simple door made of vertical wood boards.

226: Machine Shed, contributing

This machine shed is rectangular with a gabled roof covered with sheet metal panels. The main elevation has many doors made up of vertical wood board siding. Side walls are covered with metal siding.

228: Pole Building, non-contributing

This pole building is rectangular in form with a low pitched gable roof with metal roofing. It has metal siding with large doors on the south elevation. It also has a garage type door and modern entry door on the west elevation.

229: Basement Barn, contributing

This basement barn is rectangular in form with an ell extending from the west elevation. It has a gambrel roof with a shed roof over the west ell. The barn has vertical board siding and a raised fieldstone foundation. The east elevation is artificially banked. There are small windows in the raised basement story. It has an attached concrete block milk house as well as a small ell that attaches the barn and modern silo.

## 230: Silo 1, contributing

This silo has a conical form and is constructed of poured concrete. It has a modern metal domed roof.

## 231: Pump House, contributing

This pump house has a square form and is one story in height. It has a hip roof and horizontal board siding sitting on a concrete foundation. There are small multi-light windows and a plain wood door.

## 232: Silo 2, contributing

This Harvestore type steel silo has a conical form and low-pitched domed roof. It has a bright blue exterior color and a concrete foundation.

## 233: Silo 3, contributing

This Harvestore type steel silo has a conical form and low-pitched domed roof. It has a bright blue exterior color and a concrete foundation.

## 234: Shed/Old House

This shed is rectangular in form with a gable roof and a brick chimney that projects from one end of the roof. It is one and one-half stories high and covered with vertical wood siding. On the south elevation there are two multi-light windows in the second story and two multi-light sashes in the first story. This building has the form and details that suggest an old home, perhaps an early house that was eventually replaced by the brick farmhouse. On an 1887 map, there is an indication of two houses next to each other.

## 235: Corn Crib, contributing

This corn crib is rectangular in form and has a gable roof. The gable peaks are filled with horizontal siding while the walls are constructed of wood slats. This is a double crib with a central drive-through.

**Statement of Significance:** This intact farmstead is architecturally significant because its buildings are good and largely intact types of construction that together represent the growth and development of farming practices in this area of Jefferson County during the period of significance, c.1860-1970. The buildings include an Italianate-influenced house with a good level of integrity, with some original windows and many of its details intact. It is a good example of how basic Italianate details, such as arched openings and taller, windows were used to decorate generally vernacular houses.

The farmstead contains one of the best sets of agricultural outbuildings in the survey area. Built on both sides of the road, the farmstead includes a fine basement dairy barn with attached concrete silo. Although the blue "Harvestore" silos are probably from the 1960s, they are good examples of the last of the modern silo innovations; that is, the steel silo. This type of silo was introduced just prior to the decline of small dairy farms. The other components of a dairy farm include the attached milk house and very large corn crib. The houses and the smokehouse date from the earliest development of the farm and the smokehouse is a good example of an important resource seen on almost all ethnic German

farms. The shed that appears to have been an earlier house is an interesting resource that might be able to give information about small, frame houses on early farms.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

W210 Cedar Grove Rd.

Name: Albert Glamm

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: Albert Glamm, 1887, 1899; August Glamm, 1919, 1932, 1941; Walter and Margaret Koch, 1974

273: Farmhouse, contributing

This farm house has a gabled ell form with a two story main block and one and one-half story ell. It has a intersecting gable roof and cream brick walls sitting on a fieldstone foundation. The windows on the main elevation of the main block are single-light, double-hung sashes. There is an ell porch enclosed with stone veneer and a bank of casement windows.

268: Basement Barn, contributing

This basement barn is rectangular in form with an ell attached to the east elevation. It has a gable roof with a shed roof over the east ell. The barn has board and batten siding and sits on a fieldstone foundation. The upper level features large sliding doors of vertical wood construction and there are small multi-light windows in the basement story.

269: Silo 1, contributing

This silo has a conical form and is constructed of poured concrete. It has a dome roof of standing seam metal.

270: Machine Shed, contributing

This machine shed is rectangular in form with a gable roof. It is clad with vertical wood board siding and there are several large openings with sliding wood doors.

271: Corn Crib, contributing

This corn crib is rectangular in form and has a V shape. The walls are made up of wood slats and the structure is covered with a gable roof.

272: Poultry Barn, contributing

This poultry barn is rectangular in form and has a gable roof. It is one and one-half stories in height and covered with horizontal wood siding. The openings on the south elevation are paired six-over-six light sashes and there is a wood entry door. There are three openings on the east elevation, including an entry door and a loft opening.

274: Pump House, contributing

This pump house has a small rectangular form with a gable roof. It has horizontal wood siding and a concrete foundation.

## 275: Silo 2, contributing

This silo is conical in form and is made of poured concrete. It no longer has its roof or cover.

Statement of Significance: This intact farmstead is architecturally significant because its buildings are good and largely intact types of construction that together represent the growth and development of farming practices in this area of Jefferson County during the period of significance, c.1860-1950. The buildings include a Gabled Ell house of cream bricks that is typical of brick gabled ell houses in the survey area. The agricultural buildings are a full complement of outbuildings, including a good example of a basement barn, two almost intact silos, and the related buildings of most agricultural operations in the area, a machine shed, poultry barn, corn crib, and pump house. The poultry barn is unusual in its form and may be a converted granary. All the outbuildings are good examples of their types.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

## N7297 CTH E

Name: Reinhard Zastrow

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: Reinhard Zastrow, 1919, Emil Abel, 1932, Clarence Pitterele, 1941, Duane and Juanita Pitterele, 1974, 1988

## 287: Farmhouse, contributing

This farmhouse has a rectangular form with a cross plan and details that suggest Craftsman style. There is an intersecting gable roof over walls covered with clapboard siding and wood shingles in the gable peaks. Windows are primarily sashes with nine upper lights over a single light and there is a group of three multi-light windows on the first story of the main or east elevation. The front entrance is filled with a single wood and glass door. There is a full front porch with a shed roof supported by square columns.

## 288: Machine Shed, contributing

This machine shed has a rectangular plan with a gable roof. It has wood board siding as well as multiple large entry doors constructed of wood boards.

## 289: Basement Barn, contributing

This basement barn is rectangular in form. It has a gambrel roof that is covered with metal roofing and the upper walls are sided with vertical wood boards. There is a raised fieldstone foundation with small openings filled with multi-light windows.

## 290: Poultry Barn, contributing

This poultry barn is rectangular in form and has a gable roof with a raised dormer at the gable peak on the south elevation. This raised dormer has a bank of windows, as does the wall below. There are two windows on the side walls. The entire building is covered with vertical wood board siding.

## 291: Shed, contributing

This shed has a rectangular form and a gable roof. It is one and one-half stories high with horizontal wood siding. There are several openings filled with multi-light windows and simple wood doors.

## 292: Silo, contributing

The silo is conical in form and made of poured concrete. It has its original concrete cap.

## 292: Grain Bins, non-contributing

These grain bins are wire structures on concrete pads with metal roofs.

**Statement of Significance:** This intact farmstead is architecturally significant because its buildings are good and largely intact outbuilding types that together represent a dairy farm primarily developed in the early twentieth century. The period of significance is c.1900-1950, when most of the buildings were erected. The buildings include a very intact Craftsman-influenced farmhouse with original siding and wood shingles. The details are subtle, but the wood shingles and windows of the gable peaks, the grouped windows on the main elevation and the plain front porch all suggest the Craftsman building trends popular during the 1910s.

The agricultural buildings are good examples of their types as well and, except for one building, they represent the development of an early twentieth century dairy farm. The basement barn is a fine example of a dairy barn from that era, and the silo is also a good example of its type. The machine shed is typical of this type of construction, but the poultry barn is the best example included in the survey. Many poultry barns in the survey area are of various shapes, forms, or even made from other outbuildings. This example, with its raised gable roof to let in light and ventilation, is a fine and intact example of a "modern" poultry barn of the early twentieth century. The shed may have been a granary and may date to an earlier period.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about twentieth century dairy farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

*Farmsteads of Local Interest*

N5646 Pioneer Dr.

Name: John Anthony

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: John Anthony, 1887, 1899, 1919; Joseph Baneck, 1932, 1941

## 247: Farmhouse

This farm house is a two story gabled ell form with Italianate-influenced details. It is cream brick with segmentally arched openings and segmental brick arches. It has modern casement windows and an altered porch enclosed with screen fabric. The farmhouse has a fieldstone foundation.

## 239: Pole Building

This pole building is rectangular in form, had a gable roof covered with metal roofing, and the siding is part vertical board and part metal panel. It has modern garage type doors and a concrete foundation.

## 240: Silo 1

This is a concrete stave silo that is conical in form with a standing seam metal hip roof.

## 241: Silo 2

This silo is conical in form and constructed of poured concrete. It has its original concrete dome roof.

## 242: Basement Barn

This basement barn is rectangular in form and has a gambrel roof. It has vertical wood board siding and a stucco over fieldstone foundation. There is a small attached ell with gable roof and fieldstone foundation. The upper walls of the barn have large sliding wood doors and there are smaller entrances and windows in the raised foundation. A glass-block window sits in the exposed fieldstone foundation of the small addition.

## 243: Windmill

This windmill has a triangular shape and is made of metal. The upper blades are not extant.

## 244: Basement Barn 2

This secondary basement barn is rectangular in form with a gambrel roof. It has vertical wood board siding and a raised fieldstone foundation. There is a one-story metal ell on the west elevation.

## 245: Granary

This granary is rectangular in form with a gable roof. It has horizontal wood board siding, and there is a bank of windows on the south elevation, probably added later. It has a fieldstone foundation with windows on the south elevation.

## 246: Smokehouse

The smokehouse is rectangular in form and constructed of fieldstone. The gable roof is covered with standing seam metal and there is a simple wood door in the west elevation.

## 248: Shed

This shed is rectangular in form with a shed roof. It has horizontal wood board siding with a paired sash window.

## 249: Modern wood Shed

This modern wood shed is rectangular in form with a gable roof and wood shingle walls.

Statement of Local Interest: The very large farmstead has a full complement of buildings from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, however, it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places due to its loss of integrity, primarily in the condition of the

outbuildings and the remodeling of the farmhouse. But, its components, which include two barns and a granary, are examples of typical farmstead buildings and structures found in the survey area. If the buildings were restored, the farmstead might become eligible.

N5863 Hickory Hill Dr.

Name: James Vaughn

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: James Vaughn, 1887, 1899, 1919; Vaughn Brothers, Frank and John, 1932, 1941

277: Farmhouse

This farmhouse is a Queen Anne-influenced building with a two story cube main block and a projecting two-story ell. The main block has a hip roof with a projecting gable on the main elevation. The attached ell has a gable roof. The house is clad with narrow clapboard siding and there are largely regular window openings filled with primarily single light sashes. The ell porch has a hipped roof with flared eaves supported by round columns and a spool and spindle balustrade. This building has a fieldstone foundation.

278: Pump House

This pump house is rectangular in form and has a gable roof. It has horizontal shiplap siding and a small window and wood entry door on the north elevation.

279: Windmill

This windmill is triangular in shape, of metal construction with full blades on top.

280: Animal Barn

This animal barn is rectangular in form. It has a gambrel roof with metal roofing. There is vertical wood board siding and a fieldstone foundation. The foundation has a large entry door in the middle of the east elevation and two smaller doors at each end.

281: Dairy Barn

This dairy barn has a large rectangular form with a gambrel roof and metal roofing. It has vertical wood board siding on the upper level and there are several large sliding wood doors along the side walls. The raised foundation is part fieldstone and part concrete and concrete block. There are modern single light sashes in the foundation and older wood entry doors.

Statement of Local Interest: This farmstead does not have the number of buildings or distinctive architectural styles to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, it has considerable local interest as an example of well-maintained farm buildings with a good level of integrity. Its components, which include a well-preserved farmhouse, an animal barn, a large dairy barn, and a pump house, are good examples of typical farmstead buildings and structures found in the survey area. There is also some local interest for this farmstead for its long-time association with the Vaughn family.

## Farmington

### *Potentially Eligible Farmsteads*

N5404 Helenville Road

Name: John Vogel/William Heine

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: John Vogel, 1862, 1887; William Heine, 1899, 1919, 1932, 1941; Leo and Louise Maki, 1963, 1974, 1988

415: Farmhouse, c.1860, contributing

This is an Italianate-influenced house with two stories in height, a rectangular form, a gable roof, and a central projecting brick chimney. There is a cream brick exterior sitting on a stone foundation. The symmetrical fenestration is filled with mostly two-over-two light original windows decorated with brick segmental arches. The second story has "eyebrow" style windows. The main entrance is filled with a simple wood and glass door covered with a modern shed-roof porch supported by plain posts sitting on a concrete deck. There is also a one-story ell off the east elevation.

416: Garage, contributing

The garage has one story, a shed roof, and walls covered with embossed metal sheathing. There is a sliding door on a track that is covered with embossed metal sheathing.

417: Shed, contributing

The shed has a rectangular form with a gable roof that is covered with wood shingles. The walls are covered with vertical boards, and there are small irregular openings filled in with newer glazing. There is a vertical board swinging entry door.

418: Machine Shed, contributing

The machine shed is a long one-story rectangular building with a gable roof covered with tar paper. It has a stone rubble foundation. Most of the walls are covered with board and batten, but some wall material is replaced with metal panels. There is a sliding board and batten door.

419: Granary/Barn, contributing

This one and one-half story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with standing seam metal. It has board and batten siding, a rubble foundation, and there is a large entrance enclosed by a modern garage door.

420: Windmill, contributing

This triangular metal structure has angled metal cross pieces; an intact fan and a concrete pad.

421: Basement Barn, contributing

The basement barn has a large rectangular form sitting on a raised fieldstone foundation. The barn is partially set into rise, but not totally banked. It has a gable roof with standing seam

metal roofing. There is vertical board siding and large sliding vertical board doors on the upper level. There are small irregular windows in the foundation.

Statement of Significance: This intact farmstead is architecturally significant because its buildings are good and largely intact types of construction that together represent the growth and development of farming practices in this area of Jefferson County during the period of significance, c.1860-1940. The buildings include an architecturally significant early Italianate-influenced cream brick house typical of ethnic German farmsteads in this area. It has a high level of integrity, with original windows and most of its details intact. It is a good example of how basic Italianate details, such as arched openings and taller, windows were used to decorate generally vernacular houses. Many houses in the survey area have this form, but only a few have the intact details this house retains.

The agricultural buildings are good examples of their types as well. Beginning with the granary/barn that represents the wheat growing and subsistence farming of the pioneer and mid-nineteenth century era, then moving to the large basement barn from the later nineteenth century era that was probably built for or used for dairying, to the large machine shed that represents the later nineteenth or early twentieth century transition to greater numbers of implements for more diversified farming, including mechanized implements that needed proper storage, the agricultural buildings represent most of the important functions of the historic Jefferson County Farm. The farmstead also includes a small shed, an early garage, and a windmill.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

N5725 S. Farmington Rd.

Name: F./A. Schulz

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: F. Schulz, 1887; A. Schulz, 1899; August Breitzman, 1919, 1932; Louis Breitzman, 1941; Donald & June Sukow, 1974, 1988

438: Farmhouse, contributing

The farmhouse is a two-story gabled ell form with Queen Anne details. There is an intersecting gable roof, a narrow main block with a long ell, clapboard siding, and wood shingle decoration. The symmetrical fenestration is primarily made up of single-light sashes topped with flat pediment lintels. The porch is enclosed and there is a one-story rear ell

439: Smokehouse, contributing

One story, gable roof, fieldstone construction, vertical wood door

440: Garage, non-contributing

The garage has a rectangular form with a gable roof, vertical wood siding, a large two-car garage door, and a concrete foundation.

441: Machine Shed/Corn Crib, contributing

The machine shed has a long rectangular form, a gable roof and vertical wood siding. There are large vertical wood sliding doors and on one end of the building is a small corn crib with wood slat walls.

442: Animal Barn/Poultry Barn, contributing

The main block has a rectangular form, a gable roof, and board and batten siding. There are both large and small wood sliding doors. Attached to the building is a shed-roofed ell with lap siding. On south elevation, there are extra windows.

443: Silo, contributing

The silo has a conical form and is made of poured concrete. It has a domed top covered with standing seam metal.

444: Bank Barn, 1891, contributing

The bank barn is rectangular with a fieldstone foundation banked into a rise. There is a gable roof, board and batten covered walls, and large sliding doors on the north elevation. There are small windows and larger entry doors in the foundation.

**Statement of Significance:** This intact farmstead is architecturally significant because its buildings are good and largely intact types of construction that together represent a dairy farm developed in the late nineteenth century. The period of significance is c.1885-1930, when most of the buildings were erected. The buildings include a very intact Queen Anne-influenced gabled ell farmhouse with most of its historic details intact. It is a good example of how basic Queen Anne details, like single light windows and decorative wood shingles were used to decorate generally vernacular houses.

The agricultural buildings are good examples of their types as well and they all represent a late nineteenth and early twentieth century dairy farm. The bank barn, with its tall foundation was specifically built for dairying, as was the concrete silo, probably added in the 1910s or 1920s. The other agricultural buildings represent other areas of farming that were adjunct to the dairy operation, such as the combination animal barn/poultry barn and the machine shed/corn crib. This farm is a fine example of a dairy farmstead suitable for a small farming operation during the late nineteenth and much of the twentieth century. Most farmsteads in the survey area have a wide range of agricultural buildings from several different farming eras. What makes this farmstead stand out is that it represents the development of a single type of farming; that is the Wisconsin dairy farm. The smokehouse is a traditional building on an ethnic German farmstead and represents this enduring ethnic tradition.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century dairy farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

N5462 S. Farmington Rd.

Name: Koeppl

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: Henry Koeppel, 1887, 1899, 1919; Oscar Koeppel, 1932, 1941; Rollin & Regina Koeppel, 1963, 1974, 1988

451: Farmhouse, contributing

The house is a two story, Queen Anne-influenced, gabled ell. It has a gable roof, clapboard covered walls, decorative wood shingles, and mostly single light sashes with flat pediment lintels. There is a later-added picture window on the first story. An enclosed porch has rock-face concrete block piers and sash windows. There is a large rear one-story ell with an enclosed porch.

452: Smokehouse/Garage, contributing

Original smokehouse section has fieldstone walls and attached to this section is a large garage addition. The garage addition has a large hip roof that extends down to create a shed roof over the one-car garage section. The garage has vertical board siding and there is a set of south-facing six-over-six light sashes.

445: Poultry Barn, contributing

The poultry barn has a one and one-half story, rectangular form, with a gable roof with shed-roof dormer. The roof is covered with standing seam metal roofing and the walls are clad with lap siding. Along the south elevation, there are double six-over-six light sashes and a wood entry door.

446: Shed, contributing

This rectangular shed has a gable roof with standing seam metal roofing, vertical board walls, large sliding wood doors, and a small wood entry door.

447: Storage Building, contributing

The storage building has a one story rectangular form with a large hip roof, concrete block walls, and large sliding garage doors made of metal panels.

448: Silo 1 and Silo 2, contributing

Silo 1 has a conical form and sits on raised concrete foundation. It is constructed of wood staves and has a low-pitched conical top of standing seam metal.

Silo 2 has a conical form and sits on a raised concrete foundation. It is made of rock-face concrete block. Attached are two small rock-face concrete block buildings, one with a shed roof and four panel door; the other with a flat roof, small windows, and a wood door.

449: Bank barn, contributing

The large rectangular main block of the barn has a gable roof with metal roofing, vertical board walls and a stone foundation. The west elevation extends to form a shed roof. There are large sliding wood doors on the east elevation. There is an ell on the north elevation extending to two shed-roofed additions, one with a large wood door, and the other with a small wood entry door. There is a hip roofed ell on the south elevation, also with a large wood door and small windows. A small addition projects from the southwest elevation. It has a concrete foundation and small windows.

## 450: Windmill, contributing

The windmill is a triangular metal structure, with a fan on top with blades missing.

Statement of Significance: This intact farmstead is architecturally significant because its buildings are good and largely intact types of construction that together represent a dairy farm developed in the late nineteenth century. The period of significance is c.1885-1960, when most of the buildings were erected. The buildings include a relatively intact Queen Anne-influenced gabled ell farmhouse with most of its historic details intact. It is a good example of how basic Queen Anne details, like single light windows and decorative wood shingles were used to decorate generally vernacular houses.

The agricultural buildings include a large group of good examples of their types as well and they all represent a late nineteenth and early twentieth century dairy farm. The bank barn was specifically built for dairying, and the additions were made as dairying and cropping needs changed. The two silos are excellent examples of silos built with unusual materials. Many early silos were wood stave construction, but they were found to be less reliable than concrete and few remain. In fact, this was the only wood stave silo found in the survey. The rock-face concrete block silo is also unusual, as poured concrete or concrete stave construction was much more typical. Although its top is almost gone, it is a fine example of this rare type of silo construction. The other agricultural buildings represent other areas of farming that were adjunct to the dairy operation, such as the poultry barn, a multi-purpose shed, and windmill. The large storage building, perhaps used as a machine shed, is contributing, a well.

This farmstead is a fine example of a dairy farmstead suitable for a small to medium sized farming operation during the late nineteenth and much of the twentieth century. Most farmsteads in the survey area have a wide range of agricultural buildings from several different farming eras. What makes this farmstead stand out is that it represents the development of a single type of farming; that is the Wisconsin dairy farm. The smokehouse with attached garage is a combination of a traditional building on an ethnic German farmstead that represents this enduring ethnic tradition. The large garage addition and workshop is also contributing because it represents an extension of the farmhouse.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century dairy farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

## 7076 CTH D

Name: Pitzner

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: Henry Pitzner, 1887, 1899; Mrs. W. Pitzner, 1919; Gustav Pitzner, 1932, 1941; Eldyn & Phyllis Pitzner, 1963, 1974, 1988

## 475: Farmhouse, contributing

This house is a two-story Queen Anne-influenced, gabled ell form, with a gable roof, vinyl siding, and extant wood trim and wood shingles, bargeboard, and angled corners on the main block with decorative brackets and a sawtooth frieze. The windows are primarily single light

sashes and on the main elevation, there are larger windows with transoms. The front ell porch has brackets, a spool and spindle frieze, and turned posts. The porch along the north elevation has a flat roof with columns. There is a garage addition off the east elevation.

476: Silo, contributing

The silo has a conical form and is made of poured concrete. It has a domed metal roof and a concrete extension to the barn.

477: Basement barn, contributing

The barn has a gable roof, vertical board siding, a raised fieldstone foundation and is artificially banked on the west elevation. The upper level has sliding wood doors, and there are small windows in the foundation.

478: Shed, contributing

This small rectangular one-story building has a gable roof, concrete block construction, small openings with some two-over-two lights, and a wood door.

479: Animal Barn, contributing

Probably used for animals, this barn is two stories with a gable roof and extended hay hook. It has board and batten siding, and a main entrance with a sliding wood door. Attached to the south elevation is a shed-roofed overhang with metal roofing. The walls are covered with vertical wood siding.

480: Machine Shed, contributing

This long, one-story building has a gable roof, metal roofing, and board and batten siding. There are large sliding wood doors over the entrances.

481: Garage, non-contributing

This is a one story modern garage with a gable roof, aluminum siding, a metal two-car garage door, and a concrete foundation. This garage is too modern and without architectural interest to be contributing.

482: Windmill Tower, non-contributing

This windmill tower is triangular in shape and constructed of metal with metal cross pieces. The upper fan blades are gone.

483: Shed/Shop, contributing

This one-story building may have originally been constructed as a poultry house due to the large opening on the south elevation, but also was used as a "shop" according to the current resident. It may have been also used for equipment storage.

**Statement of Significance:** This intact farmstead is architecturally significant because its buildings are good and largely intact types of construction that together represent a dairy farm developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The period of significance is c.1885-1960, when most of the buildings were erected. The buildings include a relatively intact Queen Anne style gabled ell farmhouse with most of its historic details intact. While is

clapboards have been replaced with vinyl siding, the house retains its wood details that give it the Queen Anne style, for example the wood shingles, bargeboard, brackets and ell porch.

The agricultural buildings include a large group of good examples of their types as well and they all represent a late nineteenth and early twentieth century dairy farm. The basement barn may have been specifically built for dairying and the silo is a good example of this type of resource. The other agricultural buildings represent other areas of farming that were adjunct to the dairy operation, such as the animal barn, machine shed, and shed/shop that may have also been used for poultry raising.

This farmstead is a fine example of a dairy farmstead suitable for a small to medium sized farming operation during the late nineteenth and much of the twentieth century. Most farmsteads in the survey area have a wide range of agricultural buildings from several different farming eras. What makes this farmstead stand out is that it represents the development of a single type of farming; that is the Wisconsin dairy farm.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century dairy farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

#### *Farmsteads of Local Interest*

W3827 Maple Lane

Name: Miller

Evaluation: Not eligible, local interest

History: P. Miller, 1862, 1887; George Miller, 1899, 1919, 1932; Therese Miller, 1941; Edwin and Amanda Miller, 1963, 1974, 1988

406: Farmhouse

This two-story painted brick gabled ell farmhouse has a gable roof, brick walls, and symmetrical fenestration of single light sashes. The porch is enclosed on the south elevation and a porch on the north elevation is also enclosed. There is a one-story frame addition covered with lap siding.

407: Smokehouse

This one story building has fieldstone walls and a gable roof with a central chimney.

408: Bank Barn

The barn has a rectangular form with a gable roof and is banked into rise. It has a fieldstone foundation and vertical wood siding. The upper level has large sliding wood doors, and the lower level has small openings and sliding wood end doors. A gable-roofed ell is attached to the west elevation.

408: Silo

The silo has a conical form and is made of glazed tile. It has a domed metal roof.

Statement of Local Interest: This small farmstead does not have the number of buildings or distinctiveness of architectural styles or types of construction that would make it potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components; house, barn, smokehouse, silo, are good examples of typical farmstead buildings and structures found in the survey area. The house has some interest for its brick construction and overall good historic integrity. The barn and silo are well-maintained examples of their types of construction and have a good level of integrity. The smokehouse roof is deteriorated, but its sturdy fieldstone walls are extant. The farmstead would be suitable for local interest, as well, for its long-time association with the Miller family, which goes back at least until 1862.

W2913 CTH B

Name: Buske

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: Charles Buske, 1862, 1887, 1899, 1919, 1932 (Mrs. Charles Buske); Louis Buske

433: Farmhouse

This two-story gabled ell Italianate-influence house has a gable roof, brick walls, and symmetrical fenestration of arched openings with primarily modern single light sashes decorated with brick arches. The later-added front porch has simple turned posts and a wood deck. There is an enclosed porch on the west elevation.

434: Smokehouse

The one-story building has fieldstone walls and a gable roof along with a front door of vertical wood boards.

435: Bank Barn

The bank barn has a rectangular form with a gable roof, board and batten siding and a tall fieldstone foundation. There are large sliding doors on the upper level and small windows in foundation with sliding doors over openings.

Statement of Local Interest: This small farmstead does not have the number of buildings or distinctiveness of architectural styles or types of construction that would make it potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components; house, barn, and smokehouse are good examples of typical farmstead buildings and structures found in the survey area. The house has some interest for its brick construction and overall good historic integrity. The barn is in excellent condition and has all its historic features. The smokehouse, as well, has good historic integrity. The only major change to the house are the modern windows which have closed up the openings somewhat. The farmstead is also of local interest for its long-time association with the Buske family, which goes back to at least 1862.

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### *Potentially Eligible Farmsteads*

N9163 and N9154 Ski Slide Road  
Wegner Farmsteads

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: August Wegner, 1862, 1887; Gustav Wegner, 1899, 1919, 1932, 1941; William and Loretta Wegner, 1947, 1955, 1966; Florentine & Lucille Lauersdorf, 1976, 1980, 1984

84: Farmhouse 1, N9163, contributing

This farmhouse has an Italianate-influenced side gable form with a rectangular plan and gable roof. Its cream brick walls sit on a fieldstone foundation. It is one and one-half stories in height with symmetrical fenestration of largely single-light sashes. The windows are decorated with pediment hoods and operational shutters. There is an intact Italianate front porch with a hip roof supported by narrow posts on bases. The main entrance is filled with a simple glass and wood door.

85: Garage, contributing

This garage is a one-story outbuilding with a rectangular plan, gable roof, board and batten wood siding, and large vertical sliding doors.

86: Animal Barn, contributing

This barn has two stories, a gable roof and board and batten wood siding. It has irregular openings, but on the main elevation there are large sliding doors.

87: Bank Barn, contributing

This large bank barn was converted into a dairy barn. It has a rectangular form with a gable roof and walls clad with vertical board and batten siding. The barn is slightly banked into the rise so that the fieldstone foundation is raised on the west elevation. Openings are irregular and there are large sliding wood doors on the east elevation.

87: Silo 2, contributing

This modern silo has a conical form and is constructed of poured concrete.

88: Milk House, contributing

This modern milk house is constructed of concrete blocks. It is one-story in height with a gable roof. One opening is enclosed with glass blocks and the entrance is covered with a wood door.

89: Silo 1, contributing

This older silo has a conical form and is constructed of red bricks. It is attached to the barn via a one-story frame ell and a larger rectangular masonry ell. It has a conical roof covered with wood shingles with a gable-roofed dormer.

90: Silo, contributing

This later silo has a conical form and is constructed of poured concrete. Its domed roof is also constructed of concrete.

91: Machine Shed 1, contributing

This large machine shed has a long, rectangular form with a gable roof. It is clad with wood board and batten siding and there are large vertical wood sliding doors on the upper level.

92: Machine Shed 2, contributing

This building appears to be used as a machine shed. It is two stories in height with a rectangular form. It is clad with board and batten wood siding.

93: Farmhouse 2, N9154, contributing

This farmhouse has an Italianate-influenced side gable form with a rectangular plan and gable roof. Its cream brick walls sit on a fieldstone foundation. It is one and one-half stories in height with symmetrical fenestration of largely single-light sashes. The windows are decorated with pediment hoods and operational shutters. The front porch was added later and it has a shed roof supported by turned posts. There are also decorative brackets and a spool and spindle frieze. The main entrance is filled with a simple glass and wood door. Attached to the rear elevation is a one-story ell with clapboard walls sitting on a raised fieldstone foundation. The windows in the ell are undecorated sashes.

94: Machine Shed 3, contributing

This machine shed has a rectangular plan with a gable roof. It is clad with vertical wood siding and there are large vertical wood sliding doors on the west elevation.

95: Privy, contributing

This small building has a gable roof and rectangular plan. It is clad with lap siding.

96: Bank Barn

This bank barn has a rectangular plan with a gable roof covered with wood shingles. It is clad with vertical wood siding and there are large sliding vertical wood doors on the west elevation. The foundation is banked into a rise.

97: Granary/Corn Crib, contributing

This building has a rectangular plan with what appears to be a small central drive-through or walk-through. It has a gabled roof that has lost most of its roofing material. The building is half enclosed with horizontal wood siding and half enclosed with wood slats. Parts of the building appear to have fallen down.

**Statement of Significance:** This double farmstead is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it is a fine and very intact example of a large farm complex that represents the growth and development of farming practices in Jefferson County during the period of significance, c.1850-1950. The farmhouses are excellent and intact examples of Italianate influenced construction and are unusual in their almost identical details. The historic barns and outbuildings are also in fairly good shape and are largely from the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The farmsteads have a full complement of agricultural outbuildings, including good examples of multi-purpose animal barns, a basement barn, several silos, and related buildings that include machine sheds, corn crib, and milk house. All the outbuildings are good examples of their types.

This farmstead also has some potential historical significance because the Wegner family operated a saw mill on their property in the mid-nineteenth century. This mill included a dam

on the Ashippun River and a small mill pond that appears on an 1862 map. While there are no resources associated with the old sawmill near the farmsteads, this property may have historic archeological resources related to this early industry in Ixonia.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

N7771 CTH F

Davis/Timmel Farmstead

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: Evan Davis, 1899; Louis Timmel, 1919, 1932, 1941; Alvin Timmel, 1947, 1955, 1966

52: Farmhouse, contributing

This farmhouse has a Queen Anne style that features an irregular plan with projecting two story bays. The walls of the house are clad with cream bricks sitting on a fieldstone foundation. The house has irregular openings, most of them filled with single-light sashes which are decorated with brick label moldings. The large windows in the bay feature single lights topped with decorative transoms. The gable peaks of the bays have gothic arched openings with two windows and a diamond shaped light. The bays are also decorated with sunburst brackets. The house has two porches, one with a hip roof that appears to have extant turned posts and the second with a flat roof and plain posts.

53: Dairy Barn, contributing

This barn has a gambrel roof, board and batten wood siding, and sits on a raised fieldstone foundation. The barn has multi-light windows within the foundation, and the upper level has large sliding wood doors. The barn is artificially banked on the north elevation where there are very large sliding wood doors.

54: Shed, contributing

The shed has a rectangular form with a gable roof. The walls have board and batten siding and there are irregular windows in the walls.

55: Garage, contributing

This large garage has a rectangular form with a hip roof, vertical wood siding and six garage bays covered with modern vinyl garage doors. The garage sits on a concrete slab.

56: Machine shed, contributing

The machine shed has a long rectangular form with a gabled roof, board and batten wood siding and large sliding wood doors.

57: Silo, contributing

The silo has a conical form and is constructed with wood stave construction and a metal roof.

## 58: Corn Crib, contributing

The corncrib has a rectangular plan with a gambrel roof and wood slats making up the side walls. There is vertical board siding on the front and rear walls, and the crib has large sliding wood doors.

## 59: Smokehouse, contributing

The smokehouse is a one-story fieldstone structure with a rectangular form and gable roof.

**Statement of Significance:** This farmstead is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it is a fine and intact example of a farmstead that represents the growth and development of dairying in Jefferson County during the period of significance, c.1890-1960. The farmhouse is a good example of the Queen Anne style, executed in cream brick. It has the irregular plan and details typical of the style. The farmstead has a full complement of agricultural outbuildings related to dairying, including a fine example of a dairy barn, a wood stave silo (a rare agricultural resource), and related buildings that include a machine shed and corn crib. The fieldstone smokehouse illustrates that this type of vernacular building was constructed in this area well into the late nineteenth century. All the outbuildings are good examples of their types.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

W1715 Gopher Hill Road

Degner-Pritchard Farmstead

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: William Degner, 1887; Herman Degner, 1899, 1919, 1932, 1941; Rudolph Degner, 1947; W. H. Pritchard, 1966, 1976, 1980, 1984

## 173: Farmhouse, contributing

The farmhouse is an example of the Queen Anne style. It has a two-story cross gable plan with walls covered with clapboard siding. There are decorative wood shingles and bargeboard in the gable peaks. Window openings are regular and primarily filled with single-light sashes. On the first floor there is a projecting bay with a hipped roof that sits next to an enclosed porch. A modern wood ramp leads up to the main entrance that sits in the enclosed porch.

## 174: Smokehouse, contributing

The smokehouse is one story fieldstone structure with a rectangular form and gable roof.

## 175: Granary/ barn, contributing

This barn has a rectangular form with a metal-covered gable roof. The barn is sided with vertical wood boards and the building sits on a raised fieldstone foundation. The barn has large wood sliding doors. Originally a granary, it was converted to a small barn.

## 176: Machine Shed, contributing

The shed is rectangular in form with a gabled roof and vertical wood siding.

177: Silo 1, contributing

The silo is conical in form and constructed with concrete staves. It has a domed metal roof.

178: Silo 2, contributing

This large Harvestore style silo has a conical form and is constructed of riveted steel panels. It has a flat metal roof.

179: Silo 3, contributing

This small Harvestore style silo has a conical form and is constructed of riveted steel panels. It has a flat metal roof.

180: Silo 4, contributing

This small Harvestore style silo has a conical form and is constructed of riveted steel panels. It has a flat metal roof.

181: Silo 5, contributing

The silo has a conical form and is constructed of concrete staves. It has a domed metal roof.

182: Pole Building, contributing

The pole building is rectangular in form and has metal board and batten style siding. The building is on a concrete foundation and has a metal roof.

183: Dairy Barn, contributing

This dairy barn has a rectangular form with a gable roof. The walls are clad with vertical board and batten siding and the building sits on a fieldstone foundation. There are large vertical board sliding doors on the upper level and small windows and doors in the foundation.

184: Pig Barn, contributing

This small animal barn is constructed of fieldstone and is typical of barns built for pigs by ethnic Germans during the nineteenth century. It has a gable roof and has had windows placed in the south elevation, probably for a conversion to a poultry barn.

185: Corn crib, contributing

The corn crib is rectangular with wood slat walls. It has angled sides and a gable roof.

186: Animal Barn contributing

The original main block of the animal barn has a gable roof and wood board and batten siding. It sits on a fieldstone foundation punctuated with irregular windows. The shed addition was added later and has a metal covered gable roof and vertical wood board siding.

187: Cistern, contributing

The cistern is a round structure that is constructed of concrete and is set into the ground and covered with a concrete domed roof.

**Statement of Significance:** This farmstead is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it is a fine and intact example of a farmstead that represents the growth and development of farming practices in Jefferson County during the period of significance, c.1890-1980 (when the last structures were built). The farmhouse is a good example of the Queen Anne style with its siding and decorative elements still extant. It has the irregular plan and details typical of the style. The farmstead has a full complement of agricultural outbuildings, including a granary, animal barn, dairy barn, several silos, a fieldstone pig barn, machine shed, corn crib, and a smokehouse. All the outbuildings are good examples of their types.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1808-1811 STH 16

Lewis-Strache Farmsteads

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: Thomas Lewis and Fred Strache, 1862, 1887, 1899; John Kuester and Herman Strache, 1919; John Kuester, 1947; Lester Kuester, 1955, 1966, 1976, 1980, 1984

These two farmsteads were once two separate parcels, but have been joined together since the mid-twentieth century. Where it is clear what farmhouse the outbuilding belonged to, it will be discussed with the historic name.

135: Strache Farmhouse, W1809, contributing

This gabled ell farmhouse features a main block with a gable roof and stucco wall covering. Under the stucco, there appears to be brick construction that may have a half-timber structure. The window openings have largely been replaced with smaller modern sashes in this part of the house. The ell is constructed of cream brick and has many of its historic features, including period sash windows and “eyebrow” windows.

136: Strache Basement Barn, contributing

This basement barn sits on a fieldstone foundation and has walls clad with vertical wood boards. There are large vertical wood sliding doors on the upper level and small windows and entrances in the foundation. A jerkinhead gable roofed milk house addition projects from the east elevation. It has a concrete foundation.

137: Strache Shed, contributing

This is a small shed with a gable roof, board and batten siding and a concrete foundation. There is a wood entry door on the east elevation.

138: Strache Pump House, contributing

This small shed is constructed of poured concrete and has a gable roof with horizontal board siding in the gable peaks.

139: Shed, non-contributing

This small shed is constructed with metal board and batten walls, a gable roof, large multi-light windows, and a wood door.

140: Animal Barn, contributing

This barn has a rectangular form, a gable roof with standing seam metal roofing, and part board and batten and part metal siding. The large sliding doors are made of or covered with metal panels. This barn was probably converted to a machine shed.

141: Garage, non-contributing

This is a modern multi-car garage with a concrete slab, aluminum siding and a gable roof. There are modern garage doors on the east elevation.

142: Lewis Farmhouse, W1811, contributing

This is an Italianate-influenced farmhouse with a square form, hipped roof, and cream brick walls. Some of the window openings have been altered and have modern windows, but the main elevation has intact window sizes and period six-light windows. They are topped with pediment window hoods. The main entrance has a modern door and is covered with a modern overhang supported by plain posts.

143: Lewis Animal Barn, contributing

This is a rectangular building with a gable roof and horizontal wood board siding. The building is slightly banked into a rise and on the main or north elevation, there are large vertical wood sliding doors.

144: Lewis Small Animal Building, contributing

This is a small building constructed into a rise so that it has a high foundation on the east elevation. The rest of the building has wood siding, and there is a small wood entry door in the west elevation.

145: Lewis Bank Barn, contributing

This building may have been used as a granary on the upper level and an animal barn on the lower level. It is built into a rise so that its fieldstone foundation is raised on the east elevation. The upper level is covered with vertical wood siding and there are large sliding wood doors on the west elevation.

147: Lewis Poultry Barn, contributing

The poultry barn is built into the rise and has a combination fieldstone and brick foundation. The upper level has a gable roof and is clad with lap siding and there are window openings on the south elevation and an entrance on the west elevation.

148: Lewis Pump House, contributing

This small shed has a gable roof, vertical board siding, a window opening, and a plain wood door, all on a concrete foundation.

## 149: Lewis Shed, contributing

This building may have been used as a machine shed. It has a rectangular form, a gable roof and vertical wood siding in the gable peaks. The walls of the shed are clad with lap siding and lap siding was used to make the sliding wood door on the south elevation.

## 150: Shed, contributing

This small shed has a square form, gable roof and vertical board siding. The main door is made of vertical wood and there is a large opening on the east elevation filled with part of a sash window.

## 151: Strache Smokehouse

This fieldstone smokehouse has some corners edged with cream bricks. It has a gable roof, rectangular form, and vertical wood siding in the gable peaks. There is a vertical wood door on the south elevation.

Statement of Significance: This double farmstead is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it is a fine and very intact example of a large farm complex that represents the growth and development of farming practices in Jefferson County during the period of significance, c.1850-1950. The main block of the Strache farmhouse has lost some integrity, but its structural elements may have significance. The Lewis farmhouse also has lost some integrity, but it has the form and massing of the Italianate style. It is more decorative and in keeping with houses constructed by Yankee immigrants.

The farmsteads have a full complement of agricultural outbuildings, including a good example of a basement barn, several multi-purpose animal barns, and related buildings that include machine sheds, and miscellaneous sheds. All the outbuildings are good examples of their types. Several of the outbuildings appear to have been repurposed, which illustrates the changing agricultural practices of this long-time farm(s).

Because this double farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

N8985 CTH SC

Huebner/Krueger Farmstead

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: Fred Huebner, 1887, 1899; E. C. Krueger, 1919, 1932; Waldo Krueger, 1947, 1955; Zimdars, 1966, LaVerne and Betty Bohl, 1976, 1980, 1984

## 166: Farmhouse, contributing

This gabled ell farmhouse has details that reflect the Italianate style. It is a two-story building with cream brick walls punctuated with symmetrical openings decorated with brick label moldings. The entry is in the ell and covered with a porch with a flat roof supported by round columns.

152: Dairy Barn 1, contributing

This dairy barn has a painted fieldstone foundation and a gothic-arched roof with end walls that are covered with metal siding. There are small paired windows in the foundation and large sliding doors on the south elevation wall. The roof is covered with standing seam metal.

153: Garage, contributing

This garage is a concrete block structure with a flat roof, small windows, and sliding wood doors on the south elevation.

154: Shed, non-contributing

This is a small shed made of plywood with four-light windows.

155: Dairy Barn 2, contributing

This is a basement style barn with a fieldstone foundation and a gabled ell form. The gable roof has a projecting gable at the east end and a projecting gable-roofed ell. There are numerous small windows in the foundation and the walls of the building are clad with vertical board and board and batten siding. There are large wooden sliding doors in the upper level. Additions from the modern era extend from the east elevation.

156: Silo, contributing

The silo has a conical form and is constructed of concrete staves. It has a metal dome roof.

157, 158, 159: Grain Bins, non-contributing

These three modern grain bins are constructed of metal panels and topped with standing seam metal roofs.

160: Pole Building, non-contributing

This metal pole building is a long rectangular structure on a concrete slab. It has a gable roof with metal roofing and metal sliding doors.

161: Shed, contributing

This small shed has a gable roof, lap siding, and a four-panel wood door.

162: Machine Shed, non-contributing

This machine shed is formed from a large gothic-arched roof covered with metal panels. Metal panels cover the side walls and there is a large opening in the south elevation covered with a metal garage-type door.

163: Machine Shed, contributing

This period machine shed has a main block that is slightly higher with a gable roof, vertical board siding, and large wood sliding doors. A shed-roofed addition projects from the south elevation and a large gable-roofed addition projects from the north elevation.

164: Privy, contributing

This extant privy has a gable roof with wood shingles, vertical board siding, a plain wood door, and an opening with a six-light window.

## 165: Smokehouse, contributing

This is a rectangular building constructed of fieldstone with a gable roof and vertical boards in the gable peaks. A vertical board door sits in the east elevation.

Statement of Significance: This farmstead is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it is a fine and intact example of a farmstead that represents the growth and development of farming practices in Jefferson County during the period of significance, c.1860-1960. The farmhouse is a good example of an Italianate-influenced gabled ell form house with many of its decorative elements still extant. The farmstead has a full complement of agricultural outbuildings, including a large basement/dairy barn, modern dairy barn, silo, period machine shed, smokehouse, and a privy. This farmstead is one of the best examples of the growth and development of a large dairy operation in the twentieth century. All the outbuildings are good examples of their types.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

W1849 Fox Rd.

Jaeger Farmstead

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: William Jaeger, 1899, 1919, 1941; Gilbert Jaeger, 1955, 1966; Albin Jaeger, 1976, 1980

## 198: Farmhouse, contributing

This Queen Anne style farm house has a complex hip and gable roof with projecting gables that are clad with wood shingles. In the front projecting gable, there is a Palladian-style window. The walls are veneered with cream bricks and punctuated with primarily single light sashes decorated with stone lintels and sills. The house probably had a large veranda on the main elevation, but there is only a small overhang covering the main entrance. On the east elevation, there is an enclosed ell porch.

## 197: Smokehouse, contributing and Shed, non-contributing

The smokehouse is a rectangular fieldstone-constructed building with a gable roof and vertical board siding in the gable peaks. There is a simple door made of vertical wood boards. The shed is a small building with horizontal board siding, a gable roof, and plain wood door.

## 199: Dairy Barn, contributing

This large gambrel-roofed dairy barn sits on a fieldstone foundation and is artificially banked on the west elevation. There are shed-roofed dormers projecting from the roof and projecting from the west elevation is a large ell roof that covers two wide silos, one constructed of wood and sitting on a fieldstone foundation and the other covered with glazed tile. The barn is clad with vertical wood siding and there are large vertical wood sliding doors on the upper level. A large identical ell projects from the east elevation and attached to that ell is a modern gothic-arched dairy barn addition. It has a raised concrete foundation with regularly-spaced

windows and metal siding on the end wall and covering the roof. Attached to this ell is a rectangular addition.

200: Bank Barn, contributing

This barn is banked into a rise and has a fieldstone foundation and an upper level covered with vertical wood boards. There are sliding wood doors in the upper level, as well as very short sliding wood doors along the exposed foundation.

201: Animal Barn, contributing

This barn has a raised fieldstone foundation and a fieldstone constructed ramp leading up to the upper level on the west elevation. The barn is clad with horizontal wood boards and wood paneling. There are sliding wood doors on the upper level, as well.

202: Machine Shed, contributing

The machine shed is a long low building sitting on a concrete slab. It has a gable roof covered with metal roofing. The walls are clad with a combination of lap siding and metal panels and there are numerous small windows punctuating the walls. Large sliding doors sit on the end walls.

203: Silo 1

This silo is a Harvestore type with a conical form, steel construction and a low-pitched dome roof.

204: Silo 2

This silo has a conical form and is constructed of concrete staves. It has a domed metal roof.

205: Silo 3

This silo is a Harvestore type with a conical form, steel construction and a low-pitched dome roof.

**Statement of Significance:** This farmstead is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it is a fine and intact example of a farmstead that represents the growth and development of farming practices in Jefferson County during the period of significance, c.1860-1960. In particular the farmstead represents the development of a large operation dairy farm in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The farmhouse has some interest as an example of the Queen Anne style, but it is the collection of outbuildings that makes this farmstead distinctive. The most important is the large dairy barn with the overhang that encompasses the silos. This is a rare barn type and the extant period silos make it particularly significant. The barn, itself, is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its unusual design and high integrity.

The rest of the farm buildings include a full complement of agricultural outbuildings, including two period animal barns, a modern dairy barn addition, modern silos, a period machine shed, and a smokehouse. This farmstead is one of the best examples of the growth and development of a large dairy operation in the twentieth century. All the outbuildings are good examples of their types.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century farming in Jefferson County, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

*Farmsteads of Local Interest*

N7674 CTH P

Name: Otto Liermann

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: Otto Liermann, 1899, 1919, 1941; John Stosick; 1947, 1955, 1966, 1976, 1980, 1984

1: Farmhouse

The farmhouse has a gabled ell form with a two story main block and a one and one-half story ell. The cream brick walls sit on a fieldstone foundation. The openings are generally symmetrical and filled with modern single light sashes. A porch spans the ell and has a shed roof with plain posts.

2: Machine Shed

This is a large, mid-twentieth century machine shed with a concrete foundation, a gambrel roof, and asbestos siding on the gambrels. There are shed-roofed dormers projecting from the main roof and several sash openings. There are many vertical board sliding doors on the west elevation.

3: Milk House

This rectangular building is constructed of concrete blocks and has a hip roof. The openings are filled with glass blocks and the door is made of plain wood.

4: Shed

This one-story shed is modern, with vertical wood siding and a gable roof.

8: Corn Crib

This large corn crib has a rectangular form with a gambrel roof. The gambrels are clad with vertical wood siding and the rest of the walls are made of wood slats. There is a large central drive-through covered with sliding wood doors and door openings cut into the slat walls.

Statement of Local Interest: This farmstead does not have the number of buildings or buildings with distinctive architectural styles or forms to be significant or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components, which include a very good example of a gabled ell house, a large corn crib, a milk house, and a machine shed, are typical of farmstead buildings and structures found in the survey area.

W2151 Rockvale Rd.

Name: Pugh

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: E. L. Pugh, 1932, 1941; Roland W. Pugh, 1947, 1955

#### 18: Farmhouse

This house is a stripped down version of the American Foursquare style or form. It has a hip roof, mixed brown and tan brick walls and window openings filled with single light sashes. The front entrance is covered with a small front porch that has a hip roof and posts and balustrade of mixed brown and tan bricks. There is a decorative geometric brick panel on the front balustrade.

#### 19: Dairy Barn

This basement barn has a gambrel roof and sits on a clay tile foundation. The walls are clad with vertical board siding and there are large wood sliding doors on the upper level and regular openings in the foundation. A clay-tile milk house projects from the east elevation.

#### 20: Silo

This Harvestore type silo has a conical form and is constructed of steel panels. It has a flat steel roof.

#### 21: Poultry Building

This is a rectangular building with a shed roof and vertical board siding. The front wall has numerous rectangular openings that are enclosed.

#### 22: Grain Bin

This modern grain bin is constructed of metal panels and has a standing seam metal roof.

#### 23: Machine Shed

This rectangular building has a gable roof, vertical board siding, large sliding wood doors and a large opening covered with a modern vinyl garage door.

Statement of Local Interest: This farmstead does not have the number of buildings or buildings with distinctive architectural styles or forms to be significant or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components, which include an interesting late example of an American Foursquare (mid-20<sup>th</sup> century) house, a good example of a mid-twentieth century dairy barn with a tile foundation, and related poultry barn and machine shed are of interest to the broad range of resources found in the survey area.

N8260 CTH E

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

#### 24: Farmhouse

This two-story gabled ell farmhouse is constructed of cream bricks. The front ell porch has been enclosed and a large gable-roofed dormer projects from the south elevation of the ell. Original window openings are arched and decorated with segmental brick arches. They are filled with primarily modern single-light sashes.

#### 25: Granary

This granary is rectangular in form and has a gable roof. It is clad with lap siding and there is a lap siding door on the south elevation. There is also a large vertical wood sliding door on

this elevation. A later-added corn crib projects from the west elevation. It is constructed of wood slats.

26: Bank Barn

This barn is banked into the hillside so that the fieldstone foundation is raised on the north elevation. The barn has a gambrel roof, board and batten siding and large wood sliding doors. A garage addition projects from the west elevation.

27: Poultry Barn:

This Quonset hut like small building has an arched roof, no side walls and end walls clad with lap siding. There is a central door on the south elevation flanked by two six-light openings.

Statement of Local Interest: This farmstead does not have the number of buildings or buildings with distinctive architectural styles or forms to be significant or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components, which include a granary, a bank barn, and a poultry barn are good examples of their type of construction. They are of interest to the broad range of resources found in the survey area.

W808 Rockvale Rd.

Name: Hartwig-Goetsch Farmstead

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: Gottlieb Hartwig, 1862, 1887, 1899; Benjamin Goetsch, 1919, 1932, 1941, 1947, 1955; C. & Pearl Goetsch, 1966, 1976, 1980

42: Farmhouse

This farmhouse is built in two sections. The rear section is a gabled ell house of cream bricks with a low one and one-half story main block and a one-story ell. It has segmentally arched openings with single light sashes. The ell porch on the east elevation has a shed roof and turned posts and brackets. The front part of the house is also built of cream bricks and has a side gable form. The gable roof features a projecting gable at the center of the main or south elevation. The original openings are filled with single-light sashes and decorated with stone pediment hood moldings. Some of the windows have been enclosed or altered and the front porch has been enclosed with modern brick and twentieth century sashes.

43: Dairy Barn

This large basement style barn has a gambrel roof and sites on a fieldstone foundation. It is artificially banked on the west elevation. The walls are vertical wood boards punctuated with vertical wood board sliding doors. There are small, shed-roofed additions projecting from each end wall.

44: Silo 1 and 2

Silo 1 and 2 are both conical in form. Silo 1 is made of poured concrete, while silo 2 is made of concrete staves. Both have domed metal roofs.

Statement of Local Interest: This farmstead does not have the number of buildings or buildings with distinctive architectural styles or forms to be significant or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components, which include a large dairy barn with two large silos and a double house are good examples of their type of construction and are of interest to the broad range of resources found in the survey area.

W807 Rockvale Rd.

Name: Eichman

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: Gottlieb Hartwig, 1899; William Holzhueter, 1919, Ed Eichman, 1932, 1941; John & Dora Eichman, 1947, 1955, 1966; Lester & Edgar Eichman, 1976, 1980, 1984

#### 46: Farmhouse

This gabled ell farmhouse has a two-story main block with a one and one-half story ell. The house has a gable roof and there are wood shingles in the main gable end. The house is clad with clapboards and the walls are punctuated with original two-over-two light sash windows. A double sash window is the in main elevation of the main block. An ell porch has been enclosed with clapboards and single light sashes. According to the neighbor, this house has never had indoor plumbing or remodeling.

#### 47: Machine Shed

This machine shed has a rectangular form, gable roof, and walls clad with lap siding.

#### 48: Privy

The privy is a small building with a gable roof and board and batten siding.

#### 49: Animal Barn

This barn does not have a raised fieldstone foundation and it is not banked into the hill. It has a gambrel roof and is sided with vertical wood boards. There are some small windows and large vertical wood sliding doors along the walls. Attached to the northwest corner is a concrete block constructed milk house with a hip roof, a small window, and plain wood door.

Statement of Local Interest: This farmstead does not have the number of buildings or buildings with distinctive architectural styles or forms to be significant or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components, which include a large animal barn without the typical raised foundation, a machine shed, a privy, and a farmhouse that has an electrical hook-up, but has never been remodeled for modern plumbing or other major alterations, are good examples of their type of construction and are of interest to the broad range of resources found in the survey area. The farmstead is currently vacant, so it may not be long before it is sold and remodeled.

W1172 Marietta Ave.

Name: Lewis

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: R. H. Lewis, 1919

## 61: Farmhouse

This farmhouse has features that suggest the Craftsman Style. It has a rectangular form, hipped roof with a projecting two-story shallow gabled ell, a covering of narrow clapboards and wood shingles and a projecting front gable. Windows are largely single light sashes and there are larger windows flanking the main entrance. A front porch covers the south elevation. It has a flat roof, round columns, and a plain post balustrade.

## 62: Dairy Barn

This large basement type barn has a wide gambrel roof and a fieldstone foundation. It is clad with vertical wood siding and there are several large vertical wood sliding doors on the upper level. There are sliding doors and four-light windows in the basement foundation as well.

## 63: Machine Shed

This long machine shed has a gable roof, board and batten wood siding and a stone foundation. There are large wood sliding doors along the west elevation side wall.

## 64: Pump House

This small rectangular building has a hipped roof and is constructed of clay tile on a concrete foundation. There are multi-light windows and a plain wood door.

Statement of Local Interest: This farmstead does not have the number of buildings or buildings with distinctive architectural styles or forms to be significant or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components, which include a large dairy barn, a machine shed, a pump house, and a Craftsman-influenced farmhouse, are good examples of their types of construction and are of interest to the broad range of resources found in the survey area.

## W867 STH 16

Name: James McCall

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: James McCall, 1862, 1887, 1899, 1919; Mrs. E. Evans, 1932, 1941; Evan & Jennie Evans, 1947, 1955, 1966, 1980, 1984

## 66: Farmhouse

This two-story gabled ell house is constructed of brick that is painted. There is a raised gable peak in the ell and an ell porch with period posts and brackets. A one-story ell projects from the rear elevation and has an enclosed entryway addition. Window openings of the house have segmental arches and are filled with period single-light windows.

## 65: Dairy Barn

This barn has two sections, the original gambrel roof barn with a raised fieldstone foundation and vertical wood walls. A gable-roofed addition with a concrete foundation and vertical wood walls dates from the mid-twentieth century. The original barn has large sliding wood doors and small windows in the foundation. A large sliding wood door covers the entrance on the end wall of the addition.

## 67: Garage

This is a three-car garage with a jerkinhead gable roof, vertical wood siding, a concrete foundation and two modern vinyl garage doors. The third garage opening is covered with a wood and glass mid-twentieth century garage type door.

## 68: Milk House

This small rectangular building sits near the barn and is constructed of concrete blocks. It has a clipped gable roof and vertical wood boards in the gable peaks. There is a sash window on the north elevation and a wooden entry door in the west elevation.

Statement of Local Interest: This farmstead does not have the number of buildings or buildings with distinctive architectural styles or forms to be significant or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components, which include a large dairy barn, a milk house, a garage, and a well-preserved brick gabled ell house from the nineteenth century, are good examples of their types of construction and are of interest to the broad range of resources found in the survey area.

## W415 CTH CW

Name: W. M. Blank

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: William Blank, 1887; August Blank, 1899, 1919; Herman Blank, 1932, 1941; Wilbert Blank, 1947, 1955, 1966, 1976, 1980, 1984

## 70: Farmhouse

This two-story gabled ell house is constructed of cream brick. The openings are segmentally arched and filled with some period two-over-two light sashes. The ell porch has been removed in favor of a shed-roof overhang.

## 71: Animal Barn

The barn has a rectangular form and is clad with wood board and batten siding. The barn sits on a raised fieldstone foundation.

## 72: Smokehouse

The smokehouse is a rectangular, one story, with a gable roof, and cream brick walls.

## 73: Privy

This small building has a gable roof and rectangular plan. Its walls are covered with plywood board and batten siding.

## 74: Corn Crib

The corncrib has a rectangular plan, a gable roof covered with metal panels. The walls are built of wood slats.

## 75: Shed

The shed is small with a rectangular form and is covered with lap siding. It has a wood sliding entry door.

## 76: Animal Barn

The animal barn is rectangular in form with a gable roof and is covered with vertical board siding.

## 77: Silo

The silo has a conical form and is made of poured concrete. It has a domed metal roof.

## 78: Basement Barn

This barn has a rectangular plan and a gable roof covered with metal roofing. The walls are clad with vertical board and batten siding and the building sits on a fieldstone foundation. The barn is artificially banked and has large wood sliding doors on the upper level.

Statement of Local Interest: This large farmstead has a full complement of buildings from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, however, it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places due to its loss of integrity, primarily because of the condition of the outbuildings. But, its components, which include a basement barn, animal barn, silo, corn crib, and smoke house, along with a simple gabled ell farmhouse are examples of typical farmstead buildings and structures found in the survey area. The farmstead also has some interest as the long time home of the Blank family.

## W318 CTH CW

Name: Ole Nelson

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: Ole Nelson, 1887, 1899, 1919; Theodore Nelson, 1932, 1947, 1955; Warren & Charlene Peterson, 1966, 1980, 1984

## 83: Farmhouse

This Queen Anne influenced cross gable house has an intersecting gable roof, clapboard clad walls and wood shingles in the gable peaks. Windows are largely tall and filled with modern single light sashes, grouped in pairs on the end walls. An enclosed porch covers the entrance on the west elevation and an overhang extends to form a porch. It has a concrete deck and modern posts and brackets.

## 79: Dairy Barn

This large dairy barn has a gable roof on the main block. The roof extends down the south elevation to form an ell that is enclosed with a concrete block foundation. The walls are covered with vertical board siding and a set of regularly placed windows run along the concrete block foundation. At the back of the barn, it is artificially banked, but the stone foundation is visible. The upper level has several large vertical wood doors.

## 80: Milk House

This small rectangular building is constructed of concrete blocks and has a gable roof with vertical boards in the gable peaks. There are several four-light windows punctuating the walls.

## 81: Animal Barn

The main block of this building was an animal barn that has had three additions. The main block has a gable roof and vertical wood siding. There are large wood sliding doors along the south elevation. The barn was probably turned into a machine shed and the hipped roof addition was added. It has large sliding wood doors along the south elevation. A shed-roofed garage addition was made later and it has a sliding wood door. Finally, a small corn crib with an angled wall and wood slat construction was added on the garage ell.

## 82: Silo

This silo has a conical form and is made of poured concrete. It has its original domed concrete cap.

Statement of Local Interest: This farmstead does not have the number of buildings or the distinctive architectural styles or types of buildings that make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings it does have, the large dairy barn, silo, and milk house, the animal barn and additions, and the Queen Anne influenced house with much of its historic integrity intact, are good examples of their type of construction and add to the broad range of resources found in the survey area. The farmstead also has some interest as the long-time home of the Nelson family.

N9058 Ski Slide Road.

Name: William Saeger

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: William Saeger, 1862, 1887; Johan Saeger, 1899, 1919; Herbert Saeger, 1932, 1947, 1955; M. H. Christian, 1966; Dan Faltersack, 1976, 1980, 1984

## 103: Farmhouse

The farmhouse has a cross gable plan with a Queen Anne style form and massing and a fieldstone foundation. It is covered with vinyl siding and is likely the siding covers or has eliminated some wood details. The openings are largely single-light sashes. There is an ell porch with a plain post and a corner porch with pointed roof, brackets, and turned posts.

## 99: Basement Barn

This barn has a rectangular plan with a gable roof. The walls are clad with vertical board and batten siding and the building sits on a fieldstone foundation. There are some windows in the foundation and a large sliding door. Also connected to the barn is a pump house.

## 100: Silo

The silo has a conical form and is made of poured concrete. It has a domed metal roof.

## 101: Machine Shed

The machine shed has a long rectangular plan with a gable roof. The shed has lap siding and large sliding wood doors.

## 102: Shed

The shed is rectangular in form with a gable roof and vertical board siding.

## 104: Privy

This small building has a gable roof and rectangular plan. It is clad with lap siding

Statement of Local Interest: This farmstead does not have the number of buildings or distinctive examples of architectural styles or forms to be significant or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. There are no unusual agricultural buildings and the house has lost much of its style elements, as well. Its components, which include a basement barn, silo, machine shed, and privy are typical of plain farmstead buildings and structures found in the survey area. The farmstead also has some interest as the long time home of the Saeger family.

N8777 Highview Rd.

Name: Kuster

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: 1862: D. Rudledge; John Kuster, 1887, 1899; George Kuster, 1919, 1932, 1941, 1947; J. B. & Lillie Higgins, 1955, 1966, 1976

## 116: Farmhouse

This gabled ell farmhouse has two stories and is constructed of cream bricks. The openings are tall and filled with modern dark-glazed sashes. They are decorated on the main block with brick label moldings. The house sits on a fieldstone foundation and has a small enclosed ell porch. Arched windows punctuate the foundation walls, as well.

## 117: Granary

This granary is built up on a tall fieldstone foundation that has a central drive through. The building, itself, has a gable roof and board and batten siding. There is a double wood door on the east side wall accessed by a modern staircase. There are some irregular modern openings in the building walls, as well.

## 118: Smokehouse

This smokehouse has fieldstone construction with cream bricks in the gable peaks. The main entrance is decorated with a double row of segmental arches.

## 119: Silo 1

Silo 1 has a conical form and is made of poured concrete. There is an original concrete dome.

## 120: Silo 2

This silo has a conical form and is made of concrete staves. Its roof is not extant.

## 121: Bank Barn

This is a large gambrel roofed barn that is banked into the hillside. It has a fieldstone foundation and walls clad with vertical wood siding. In the upper level there are large sliding wood doors and a modern multi-light window sits in the east elevation.

Statement of Local Interest: This farmstead has a number of buildings related to farming in Jefferson County, but they have lost some integrity and make the farmstead not eligible for

the National Register. The dark windows of the house and lack of the original porch and the alterations to the barn are losses that detract from the historic character of the farmstead. The farmstead components, including an extant granary and smokehouse, are good examples of their types, but are not distinctive. The farmstead also has some interest as the long time home of the Kuster family.

W1156 Hill Rd.

Name: Humphrey

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest.

History: John E. Humphrey, 1887, 1899, 1919; Daniel Humphrey, 1932, 1941, 1947, 1955, 1966; Alice Humphrey, 1976, 1980, 1984

123: Farmhouse

This American Foursquare style house has an unusual exterior of clay tile, with decorative tile corner quoins. The roof is hipped and there are modern-shed-roofed dormers projecting from the side walls. Openings are filled with single-light sashes and there are larger windows with transoms flanking the main entrance. The front porch has its original hip roof, but is supported by modern metal columns. A small one-story addition projects from the rear of the house; it is covered with vinyl siding.

124: Machine Shed

This rectangular building has a gable roof, vertical wood siding and large vertical wood sliding doors.

125: Poultry Barn

This one-story gambrel roofed barn has dormers projecting from the south elevation and window banks underneath in the horizontal sided walls. It sits on a concrete foundation.

Statement of Local Interest: This farmstead does not have the number of buildings or buildings with distinctive architectural styles or forms to be significant or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components, which include a good example of a poultry barn, a machine shed, and an interesting American Foursquare house with a tile exterior, are good examples of their types of construction and are of interest to the broad range of resources found in the survey area.

W1510 Marietta Ave.

Name: E. T. Evans

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: E. T. Evans, 1862, 1887, 1899, 1919; E. T. Evans estate, 1941; William Reese, 1947, 1955

131: Farmhouse

This two-story gabled ell house has the form and massing and returned eaves that suggest the Greek Revival Style. The building is constructed of cream brick and the openings are filled with single-light sashes decorated with flat lintels and sills in the main block. In the ell, there

are some similar windows, but also a second floor added door and an enclosed porch with modern materials.

#### 130: Dairy Barn

This dairy barn has a gothic arched roof that sits directly on the raised fieldstone foundation. The end walls are covered with vertical board siding and there are ventilation openings in the upper side walls. There are regular openings along the fieldstone foundation and they are filled with old multi-light sashes and glass blocks. A projecting milk house addition has a clipped gable roof, vertical wood siding in the gables and walls covered with tile. The walls sit on a concrete foundation.

#### 132: Silo

The silo has a conical form and is made of poured concrete. It has its original concrete domed roof.

### **Watertown**

#### *Potentially Eligible Farmsteads*

W2743 Aliceton Dr.

Name: E. Bergenz

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: E. Bergenz, 1862, 1887; Fred Schnitger, 1899, Charles Baumann, 1919, 1932, 1941; Dorothy Wendt, 1947; Hal and Dorothy Draeger, 1955, 1966, 1976, 1980, 1984-1987, Glen and Diahann Lohr, 1987-present

#### 347: Farmhouse, 1917, contributing

This large American Foursquare style house has a two-story rectangular plan with a hipped roof with flared eaves and projecting hipped-roof dormers. The walls are clad with narrow clapboards and punctuated by primarily both individual single-light sashes and paired single-light sashes on both stories. Windows below the second story feature narrow pediment lintels. The foundation is constructed of fieldstone.

Dominating the first story of the house is a large veranda that wraps around the main elevation to the side walls. It has a hip roof with flared eaves supported by plain square posts. There is a plain post balustrade. A one-story ell projects from the rear elevation and has similar details to the main block. There is a plain post balustrade that runs along the roof. On the south elevation of this ell, there is a small side entry porch. The porches have wood decks and several sets of wide wooden steps.

Evidence uncovered by the current owners of this house suggest that it was built by a Watertown contractor and carpenter, John Bhend. The obituary uncovered by the owners indicates he was a member of the Watertown Builder's Club. The 1986-87 intensive survey report for Watertown contains a thorough list of builders from the nineteenth and twentieth century, but unfortunately, does not contain any further information about Bhend.

## 338: Barn, contributing

This barn is a rare example of an ethnic German building method known as “Fachwerk,” or half-timber construction. It is a long, rectangular building with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The building has a post-and-beam method of construction with both vertical and horizontal timbers dominant along with an occasional diagonal timber. The infill is cream brick, as is a somewhat raised foundation. Openings are irregular and include windows with sashes and entrances covered by vertical wood board doors or enclosures. The main entrance on the west elevation is covered with a sliding double door of vertical and horizontal boards.

## 340: Basement Barn, contributing

This barn was built in two stages. The main block was constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century and has a rectangular form, gable roof, vertical wood siding and raised fieldstone foundation. It is artificially banked on the north elevation, a bank that leads up to large sliding wood doors. In 1947, an addition was made to the east elevation. This addition continued the same building materials except for the foundation, which was done in rock-faced concrete blocks. Probably also added at this time is the rock-faced concrete block milk house that projects from the north elevation. While the fieldstone foundation has only a couple of openings, the modern addition has regular paired openings.

## 342: Silo 1, contributing

This mid-twentieth-century silo is conical in form and is made of poured concrete. It has a dome roof of standing seam metal.

## 343: silo 2, contributing

This earlier twentieth century silo is conical in form and constructed of poured concrete. It no longer has its original roof. It is attached to the barn via a small concrete ell.

## 344: Metal Granary, non-contributing

This modern conical metal structure is a grain storage unit with fluted metal panels and a standing seam metal roof. It does not add to the distinctive collection of historic buildings that make up this farmstead.

## 345: Metal Machine Shed, non-contributing

This modern shed is constructed of metal panels and is topped with a metal roof. There are large garage doors at one end of the east elevation. It sits on a concrete foundation. This building may have been built outside of the period of significance and does not add to the distinctive collection of historic buildings that make up this farmstead.

## 346: Windmill, contributing

This windmill dates from 1920 and was moved here by the current owners in 1998. It is a triangular structure of metal with metal cross-pieces and a metal blade structure. It is contributing because it is typical of a windmill that would have been sited on this property during the historic period, and it was moved from the nearby Dodge County area.

**Statement of Significance:** This intact farmstead is architecturally significant because its individual contributing buildings are all fine and, in two cases, exceptional examples of their type and/or method of construction. They also represent the range of buildings found on a farmstead that represent the growth and development of farming practices in this area of Jefferson County during the period of significance, c.1850-1950.

First, the house is a fine and unusual example of the American Foursquare style or form. This style is often thought of as the quintessential farmhouse, but actually, in this area, most farmhouses are from the nineteenth century. Other American Foursquare farmhouses included in the survey are generally much smaller and less elaborate. This house has more of everything of the style, a larger form, larger porch, and many more windows. It has a very high level of integrity, and according to the owners' website, a good deal of integrity on the interior.

Aside from the farmhouse, the barn is also a fine example of its type of construction. The original fieldstone foundation section is typical of basement barns in this area, but the 1947 addition adds to its interest. It is one of the few barns with a fine mid-twentieth century addition that seamlessly blends into the original building. And, like the well-executed fieldstone foundation of the original block, the new addition features a decorative rock-faced concrete block foundation. And, like the house, the barn is in good condition with a very high level of integrity.

But, most important about this farmstead is the intact half-timber barn. The survey area is very intensely ethnic German in its heritage, yet this type of construction is rarely seen either because the buildings have been demolished or hidden under remodeling or additions. In any event, this building is not only visible, but is an excellent example of this type of construction. The original beams and cream brick infill are all exposed and in good condition. The integrity of this building is extremely high, almost museum-quality and provides us with important information about this type of construction in this area of the state.

Because of the architecturally distinctive buildings on this farmstead, particularly the half-timber barn, this farmstead is architecturally significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Not only do the individual buildings tell an important story about nineteenth and twentieth century farming in Jefferson County, the farmstead as a whole tells an important story about the growth and development of an ethnic German farm, as it changed during the period of significance, from a very German half-timber building to a completely American style farmhouse.

W5120 CTH T

Name: Mullen

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

History: E. J. Mullen, 1919; T. Mullen, 1932

363: Farmhouse, contributing

This two-story house is an example of the American Foursquare style. It has a square form, steeply-pitched hip roof with flared projecting eaves and matching projecting hipped-roof

dormers. The walls are clad with very narrow clapboards and punctuated with primarily single and paired single-light sashes. A narrow bay projects from the first story of the east elevation. The wide front porch has a low-pitched hip roof supported by round columns. There is a modern plain post balustrade. The east side porch has a hipped roof supported by modern turned posts and a plain post balustrade. Both porches have original wood decks and sets of wood steps.

364: Garage/Shed, contributing

This mid-twentieth century shed is made of concrete blocks. It has a rectangular form with a gable roof covered with metal roofing. The openings on the east elevation include two garage style entrances with garage doors, several small windows, and a large opening covered with a double sliding door of vertical wood construction. The building sits on a concrete foundation.

365: Machine Shed, contributing

This large one-story shed has a rectangular form, low-pitched gable roof and board and batten wood siding. In the south elevation it has sliding door entrances made of wood.

366: Silo 1, contributing

This is the oldest of three silos and has an unusual method of construction. The conical structure has a raised fieldstone foundation. On top of the foundation is a conical structure of concrete blocks. It is topped with a conical roof of metal construction.

367: Corn Crib, contributing

A one-story rectangular structure, this corn crib has a gable roof covered with metal roofing. Its walls are made up of horizontal boards with narrow spaces. The gables are enclosed with horizontal boards and the door on the west elevation is a vertical wood board sliding door. A later-added concrete foundation sits under the walls.

368: Basement Barn, contributing

This large basement barn was probably built for dairying. It has a gambrel roof, board and batten siding and large sliding wood doors. It is artificially banked on the west elevation and has a tall fieldstone foundation. Attached to the north elevation is a shed-roofed addition and a small, one-story addition, possibly a milk or pump house, projects from the south elevation. Another small one-story addition extends from the east elevation. It has numerous windows and could have been built as a small animal barn addition.

369: Poultry Barn, contributing

This large poultry barn dates from the mid-twentieth century suggesting a larger than typical poultry production on this farmstead. The building is low and rectangular and sits on a concrete foundation. It has a rounded roof and walls clad with both horizontal and vertical boards. There are groups of windows along the side walls and windows on the back walls.

370: Silo 2, contributing

Silo 2 is virtually identical to silo 3. It is a conical shaped concrete stave silo with a domed roof of standing seam metal. A metal chute is still extant.

## 371: Silo 3, contributing

Silo 3 is virtually identical to silo 2. It is a conical shaped concrete stave silo with a domed roof of standing seam metal. A metal chute is still extant.

Statement of Significance: This intact farmstead is architecturally significant because its buildings are good and largely intact types of construction that together represent the growth and development of farming practices in this area of Jefferson County during the period of significance, c.1900-1960. In particular, this farmstead represents the development of a dairy farm in the early twentieth century, and its continued development through the mid-twentieth century. The buildings include an architecturally significant American Foursquare house, much larger and more decoration than many other early twentieth century houses in the survey area. It has a good level of integrity with siding and front porch intact.

The agricultural buildings are good examples of their types as well and represent the full complement of buildings on a successful twentieth century farm. The large basement/dairy barn is a fine example of this type of construction. Its size is particularly notable and represents this period when dairying was becoming industrialized, resulting in farmers increasing their herds and milk production. The adjunct buildings and structures, the silos, corn crib, and machine shed, supported the dairy production. The poultry building is large and suggests a side-line of egg or chicken production on this farmstead. Finally, the large concrete block garage/shed suggests this farm was thriving during the mid-twentieth century and in need of both automobile storage and machinery storage. All of the agricultural buildings have a good level of integrity with most of their historic features intact.

Because this farmstead has a largely intact group of buildings that tell an important story about twentieth century farming in Jefferson County, particularly the beginning of industrialized dairy production, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

## N7880 CTH D

Name: Vergenz House and Barn

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

## 501: Forebay Barn, contributing

This barn is a rectangular structure with a gable roof covered with metal roofing. The walls are covered with vertical board siding and there is a fieldstone foundation. The unusual feature of this barn is the forebay or extended section beyond the west elevation wall. This forebay sits under the roof that is extended in a shed form and is supported by five posts. Between each post the half wall is arched. This type of barn is related to ethnic German construction methods.

## 502: Farmhouse, contributing

The farmhouse has a rectangular form with a gable roof and cream brick walls. The house has symmetrical fenestration and a south elevation porch that was probably added later. The porch is supported by four columns.

**Statement of Significance:** This house and barn is architecturally significant primarily due to the extant forebay barn. The house is a simple side gable Italianate-influenced farmhouse seen often in the survey area. It has a good level of integrity but is not individually distinctive. The unusual forebay barn, however, is architecturally significant for its unusual ethnic German type of construction. The addition of a forebay to a small basement barn is seen in Wisconsin in areas of heavy ethnic German settlement. The farmstead was probably built by John Vergenz, then later owned by Martin and Frank Vergenz. During the 1920s it left the family ownership.

Because of the presence of the unusual and intact forebay barn, this house and barn are significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in the area of architecture, for the barn's method of construction, an important form of ethnic German architecture in Wisconsin.

### *Farmsteads of Local Interest*

N3060 Gopher Rd.

Name: Crowley/Witte

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: D. Crowley, 1862; Margaret Crowley, 1887, August Witte, 1899, Witte Brothers, 1919, 1932, 1941, Henry Witte, 1947; Carl Witte, 1955, Theo. Witte, 1966, Loeb & Co., 1976, 1980, 1984

#### 311: Farmhouse

This front gable house has elements that suggest the Italianate style. It has a main block with a gable roof, wide eaves, clapboard siding, and tall windows filled primarily with period single light sashes. On the main elevation, there is a one-story Italianate style bay with wide eaves decorated with a frieze featuring a dentil molding, three tall sashes and a paneled base. The main entrance is filled with a narrow double wood and glass door covered with an overhang supported by decorative brackets in the Italianate style. There is a one and one-half story rear ell projecting off of the north elevation.

#### 312: Basement Barn

This turn of the twentieth century basement barn was probably built for dairying. It has a large gambrel roof and vertical wood siding. It is artificially banked with a fieldstone ramp and both side walls have large wood sliding doors. The raised foundation is also constructed of fieldstone and regularly placed openings are filled with modern sliding windows and wood panels. Wood sliding doors cover the entrances.

#### 313: Silo 1

Silo 1 is almost identical to silo 2. It is a conical poured concrete structure with a concrete cap with an extant vent.

#### 314: Silo 2

Silo 2 is almost identical to silo 1. It is a conical poured concrete structure with a concrete cap with an extant vent.

Statement of Local Interest: This small farmstead does not have the number of buildings or distinctiveness of architectural styles or types of construction that would make it potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components; house, barn, and silos are good examples of typical farmstead buildings and structures found in the survey area. The house has some interest for its Italianate-influenced details and good historic integrity. The barn and silos are well-maintained examples of their types of construction and have a good level of integrity. In particular, the barn foundation and unusual fieldstone-constructed banked ramp have stones of subtle colors, making these elements more elegant than the typical fieldstone foundation. The farmstead would be suitable for local interest, as well, for its long-time association with the Witte family, which owned the farmstead between the turn of the twentieth century well into the 1960s.

N99093 Kohlhoff Lane

Name: Albert Kohlhoff

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: Albert Kohlhoff, 1899, 1919, 1932, 1941; Henry Kohlhoff, 1947, 1955

#### 320: Farmhouse

This house sits on the far southeastern edge of Watertown. Up until about 10 years ago, it sat in an entirely rural area. Today it is just on the boundary with the City of Watertown right next to a large subdivision of modern residential housing and is threatened with being swallowed up by the expanding city.

The farmhouse is a two story late Queen Anne-influenced building with a steeply-pitched hip roof that features projecting dormers and gables. It has a red brick exterior and wood shingles decorating the gable peaks. The windows are largely single-light sashes and on the first story they are arched and are decorated with segmental brick hood moldings. The house sits on a fieldstone foundation. The original veranda has been altered with modern posts and railings.

#### 321: Smokehouse

The smokehouse is a rectangular outbuilding near the house. It has a gable roof and walls of decorative fieldstone.

#### 322: Bank Barn

This rectangular building has a gable roof, vertical wood siding, and a raised fieldstone foundation. The barn is banked into the rise of the landscape along the west elevation. Both sides of the upper level have large sliding vertical wood doors over entrances. There are wood sliding doors over lower level entrances and small windows in the fieldstone foundation. A later-added concrete block-constructed milk house projects from the southwest corner of the barn. It has small windows and a wooden door.

#### 323: Silo

This conical structure is made of poured concrete and has a dome roof of standing seam metal.

### 324: Animal Barn

This smaller barn was probably used for animal storage. It has a rectangular form, gable roof, wood board and batten siding and a raised fieldstone foundation that is banked into the rise of the landscape. There are several modern windows, including a large bank of windows on the south elevation that suggests the building may have been used for a different use in more recent years.

### 325: Shed

This small square building may have been used as a pump house. It has a gable roof, horizontal wood siding, a window opening, and a rough vertical wood door.

**Statement of Local Interest:** This small farmstead does not have the number of buildings or distinctiveness of architectural styles or types of construction that would make it potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components; house, barn, silo, animal barn, smokehouse, and shed are good examples of typical farmstead buildings and structures found in the survey area. The house has some interest for its unusual red brick construction, Queen Anne era details, and overall good historic integrity. The bank barn is in good condition, as is the silo. The smokehouse, as well, has good historic integrity, and the animal barn and shed add to the variety of outbuildings seen in the survey area. The farmstead was probably developed around the turn of the twentieth century by the Kohlhoff family as a dairy farm and has some local interest, as well, for its association with a family of ethnic Germans during the twentieth century.

W2905 Pipersville Rd.

Name: M. Witte

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: M. Witte, 1862; Fred. Lambrecht, 1887, 1899; Fred. Schnitger, 1919, 1932, 1941, 1947; Russell & Bernice Lange, 1955, 1966, 1976, 1980, 1984.

### 331: Farmhouse

This farmhouse is a two-story Greek Revival-influenced building of pre-Civil War vintage. It has a gable roof and cream brick walls sitting on a fieldstone foundation. At the gable peak on the main elevation, there is a lunette window, and along the side elevations, in the brick defined frieze are eyebrow windows. The house also has a brick defined cornice return. Most other windows are single-light sashes sitting under flat stone lintels. The main entrance is on the west elevation and is enclosed. The modern entrance into the house is in the large addition that projects from the rear elevation. This addition has vinyl siding, modern windows and a concrete foundation.

### 332: Summer Kitchen

This unusual resource is a summer kitchen. It is a rectangular building with a gable roof and fieldstone-constructed walls. There are several window openings along the side walls and on the main elevation, the window is decorated with a double row of segmental brick arches and stone a stone surround. The main entrance is enclosed with a modern door, but is also

decorated with a brick arch and may have been partially enclosed. At the gable peak is an oculus window.

### 333: Basement Barn

This very long rectangular barn has a gable roof and wood board and batten siding. It has a raised fieldstone foundation and is artificially banked on the east elevation. There are several sets of large sliding doors on the east elevation and at the southeast corner, there is a one-story milk house addition and a small shed-roofed ell. Along the west elevation is a long ell. At the very south end is a partial fieldstone foundation, as well.

### 334: Granary

This rectangular building has a gable roof, wood board and batten siding, and sits on a rubble foundation. It has a ventilation window in the gable peak and a small wooden entry door.

### 335: Silo

This mid-twentieth century silo is a conical structure made of concrete staves held together with wire. It has a dome roof of metal panels and a metal chute.

**Statement of Local Interest:** This small farmstead has a good collection of farmstead buildings that have distinctive construction materials or methods. However, remodeling of several of the buildings detracts too much from their historic character to make the farmstead eligible. But the buildings do have local interest. The main block of the house has interesting Greek Revival-influenced details that are not often seen in the survey area. And, overall, it has a fair level of integrity. However, the large modern addition detracts too much from the historic character of the building.

The summer kitchen is an unusual resource; it is more common to see smokehouses. The fieldstone construction of this building is intact, but the door and window alterations have detracted from its historic integrity. The barn is also of interest with the suggestion in its form that it might have been a forebay barn, an unusual ethnic German type of barn seen in heavily ethnic German immigrant areas. The farmstead also includes a good example of a nineteenth century granary from the wheat era and a mid-twentieth century silo that represents the dairy expansion of that time period. The farmstead also has some local history interest as the home of several ethnic German families.

N7718 Petig Rd.

Name: Stark/Petig

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: J. Hans, 1862; August Stark, 1887, 1899; Charles Stark, 1919, 1932, 1941, 1947; Edward & Gertrude Petig, 1955, 1966, 1976, 1980, 1984.

### 358: Farmhouse

This gabled ell farmhouse has a two-story central main block with a two-story south ell and a one-story north ell. The building is constructed of cream brick and has a gable roof. Windows are primarily small, two-over-two-light sashes with very flat brick arches. The

entrance in the two-story ell sits under a small overhang with a turned post and a balustrade along the roof. The ell porch along the north ell is enclosed with modern windows and siding.

#### 359: Basement Barn

The large basement barn has a gable roof, vertical wood siding, and a fieldstone foundation. It is artificially banked on the west elevation where there are large vertical wood sliding doors. Attached to the south elevation is a one-story concrete block milk house with a shed roof. Attached to the north elevation is a gothic-arched addition.

#### 360: Silo

The silo is a conical structure made of poured concrete. It has an intact concrete cap.

Statement of Local Interest: This small farmstead does not have the number of buildings or distinctiveness of architectural styles or types of construction that would make it potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components; house, barn, and silo, are good examples of typical farmstead buildings and structures found in the survey area. The house has some interest for its cream brick construction with some of its historic details intact. The barn and silo are well-maintained examples of their types of construction and have a good level of integrity. In particular, the barn's unusual gothic arched addition is of interest because it represents the effort of farmers to update nineteenth century barns to twentieth century needs. The farmstead is also of local interest for its long time association with the Stark and Petig families, which owned the farmstead from the later nineteenth century through the twentieth century.

#### W5457 STH 19

Name: Emil Lembke

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: Emil Lembke, 1919, 1932

#### 374: Farmhouse

This house is a simple example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. It has a rectangular form with an intersecting gambrel roof. The walls are veneered with red brick and punctuated with single-light sashes grouped in pairs on the second story. There is a full front porch with a flat roof supported by brick columns and brick balustrades accented with arched openings.

#### 375: Basement Barn

The main block of this basement barn has a rectangular form, gambrel roof and raised foundation. It is artificially banked on the west elevation. Attached to the north elevation is an addition with a gable roof, vertical board siding, and a raised rock-faced concrete block foundation. Attached to the east elevation is a long low addition with a gable roof, and vertical board siding.

#### 376: Machine Shed

This long, rectangular, building has a gable roof with metal roofing and vertical board siding. There are several small windows in the end walls and large sliding wood doors along the west elevation.

## 377: Shed

This small rectangular shed has a gable roof covered with metal roofing and horizontal wood board siding.

## 378: Garage

This mid-twentieth century garage has a very shallow sloping shed roof with exposed rafters. The walls are clad with clapboards and there is a large garage door enclosing the main opening.

Statement of Local Interest: This small farmstead is of local interest as an example of an early to mid-twentieth century dairy farm. Most of its buildings date to the 1910s or 1920s and represent a new dairy farmstead established during the period when this type of agriculture dominated. As such, it does not have older, mixed use, buildings and its house style reflects a popular style from the first few decades of the twentieth century. However, the buildings do not have the distinctiveness that would make the farmstead potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Overall, the farmstead has good integrity and the additions to the original basement barn suggest the alterations necessary for mid-twentieth century farming practices.

W5645 West Rd.

Name: Fischer

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

History: William Fischer, 1887; H. Fischer, 1899

## 384: Farmhouse

This gabled ell form farmhouse has a two-story main block and a one-story ell. The house has an intersecting gable roof and cream brick walls. The windows are generally single light sashes decorated with pediment lintels. There is an enclosed porch along the rear of the ell.

## 385: Basement Barn

This rectangular building has a gable roof and wood board and batten siding on a raised fieldstone foundation. The west elevation is artificially banked up to large wood sliding doors. A large opening sits at the end wall of the foundation.

## 386: Granary

This rectangular building has a gable roof with standing seam metal roofing. The wood board and batten walls sit on a rubble foundation.

## 387: Silo

The silo has a conical form and is constructed of concrete staves held together with wires. There is a standing seam metal dome roof and metal chute.

## 388: Garage

The garage is a rectangular building with a low-pitched gable roof. The walls are clad with lap siding.

Statement of Local Interest: This small farmstead does not have the number of buildings or distinctiveness of architectural styles or types of construction that would make it potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But, its components; house, garage, barn, granary, and silo are good examples of typical farmstead buildings and structures found in the survey area. The house has some interest for its cream brick construction with many of its historic details intact. The barn and silo are typical of what is found on a medium-sized farm that transitioned to dairying. The granary is a well-maintained example of this type of construction and has a good level of integrity. It represents the early wheat and grain growing era of farm in the survey area.

## **Church Architecture**

### *Gothic Revival/Romanesque Revival*

The Gothic Revival style is the most important style that was used in churches during the nineteenth century, and well into the twentieth century. The style was only briefly popular in Wisconsin for houses during the mid-nineteenth century, but was popular for churches from the 1850s well into the 1950s. Even today, some modern churches are decorated with the steeply-pitched roof and gothic arches of the style. The hallmarks of the Gothic Revival style in churches are steeply-pitched rooflines, gothic or pointed arched openings, towers with battlements, and wall buttresses.

The Romanesque Revival style was also an important religious architectural style, although not used as often as the Gothic Revival style. Romanesque Revival style churches usually share some details with the Gothic Revival style, including steeply-pitched roofs, towers, and buttresses. But, the main difference is in the openings. In the Romanesque Revival style, the openings are all round-arched and there is an emphasis, in brick buildings, on round-arched brick corbel tables. Although also seen in Gothic Revival church buildings, the use of the rose or wheel-shaped window is common in Romanesque style churches.

There are many churches with Gothic and Romanesque Revival details. The following list will indicate which are significant and potentially eligible for the National Register and which only have local interest.

### **Concord**

296: W2094 Church Dr.  
St. Stephen's Ev. Lutheran Church  
Date: 1907<sup>46</sup>  
Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

This church is an example of the late Gothic Revival style and is constructed of rock face concrete blocks sitting on a fieldstone foundation. The building has a rectangular form, steeply-pitched gable roof, and walls that are punctuated with pointed arch openings and filled

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<sup>46</sup> Datestone.

with pictorial stained glass. There are stepped buttresses along the side walls and a central tower. The tower is also an entry pavilion with a pointed arch entrance of double doors topped with a transom. Above the entrance is a name plaque then a set of three openings with transoms. The bell tower features pointed arch openings that are partially enclosed and a pent shape roof.

Statement of Significance: This church is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a fine example of the late Gothic Revival style. It is also significant for its use of rock-face concrete blocks, mentioned later in this chapter. But, its Gothic Revival style is elegant and picturesque. It has all the hallmarks of a Gothic style church, including the pointed arch windows, buttresses and tower. It is also well maintained and has a high level of integrity.

467: W1096 Concord Center Dr.  
 Concord Methodist Church  
 Deutsche Bisch. Meth. Kirche  
 Date: 1915<sup>47</sup>  
 Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

This Gothic Revival style church was built for ethnic German Methodists in 1915. It is a compact building constructed of cream bricks. It has a steeply-pitched roof, a gable-roofed shallow ell on the east elevation, and a large square tower at the southwest corner. The building features wide pointed arch windows decorated with brick arches and there are shallow buttresses at the corners of the main block and the tower. The tower is topped with battlements with heavy brick corbelled decoration. The main entrance is in the tower and features a modern double door under a transom and pointed arch. There is a rose window in the gable peak of the main elevation.

Statement of Significance: This small late Gothic Revival Church is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a fine example of a late or early twentieth century Gothic Revival church design. Although it has the traditional gothic details, like pointed arch openings, buttresses, and a tower with battlements, these details are executed differently from nineteenth century examples. The windows are wide and sit under large arches, the buttresses are very narrow and subtle, and the rose window is diminutive. The tower seems a bit out of proportion to the rest of the building, but is distinctive in its brick corbelled battlements. The church has a good level of integrity with most of its historic features intact.

256: W870 USH 18  
 St. Mary's Help of Christian's Catholic Church  
 Date: c.1871<sup>48</sup>  
 Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

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<sup>47</sup> Datestone.

<sup>48</sup> Church web site.

Local Interest Statement: This church is a simple example of the Romanesque Revival style constructed of cream bricks with round arch openings and a central bell tower, also with round-arched openings and a pent shape roof. A large one-story entry pavilion covers the historic entrance and much of the main elevation. Because of this intrusive addition, the church is not significant. However, it does have local interest for its Romanesque Revival details and because it is a historic church building.

### **Farmington**

399: W4095 CTH B

Immanuel Ev. Lutheran Church

Date: 1913-14, 1970<sup>49</sup>

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This church was founded in 1859 by a group of German immigrants who initially erected a log building to use for a church. Initially just known as a Lutheran society, the church became affiliated with the Wisconsin Lutheran Synod. A new church was built in 1868, but burned in 1913. Immediately after the fire, this church was started and the church hall or educational wing was added in 1970. The church has a long relationship with the ethnic Germans of the area and some services were still being held in German into the 1950s.<sup>50</sup>

The 1913-1914 building expresses a late Gothic Revival architectural style. It is constructed of red brick with accents of grey stone. It has a rectangular form with a steeply-pitched gable roof and central bell tower. The openings have pointed arches and are generally symmetrical along the side walls, sitting in between stepped buttresses. Stepped buttresses also highlight the corners of the building and the bell tower. Most openings are filled with pictorial stained glass. The bell tower is also decorated with grouped gothic-arched windows and features the main entrance with a gothic-arched transom over large double doors. The south elevation features a projecting octagonal apse.

Attached to the church is a 1970 church hall or educational building that has a flat roof, red brick construction, and shallow plain buttresses. The openings are filled with paired sashes and a modern entrance of glass and metal doors.

Statement of Local Interest: The Immanuel Ev. Lutheran Church building's original main block is a good example of the popular late Gothic Revival style as seen in early twentieth century church buildings. The building has all the typical elements of the style, pointed arch windows, buttresses, and a steeply-pitched gable roof. Like most late variations of the style, though, this church appears more scaled down and less elaborate than earlier nineteenth century examples. The original part of the building has good integrity and has been well-maintained. However, the 1970 addition significantly detracts from the historic quality of the

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<sup>49</sup> Datestone on building; "Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration Farmington, WI," *Watertown Daily Times*, 6 October 2009, on file in the archives of the website, [http://dodgejeffgen.com/archive/Farmington\\_Immanuel\\_Church.htm](http://dodgejeffgen.com/archive/Farmington_Immanuel_Church.htm).

<sup>50</sup> "Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church 150<sup>th</sup>."

original main block. Although the 1970 addition is well built and has good integrity on its own, its form and massing and lack of individual distinction make it an intrusive addition.

The church is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; however, it is still a good example of Gothic architecture of its time and, therefore, has some local interest in the survey area. As an ethnic German church, it also has some local interest as a representative of ethnic German traditions in Jefferson County.

### **Ixonia**

9: W1204 Rockvale Rd.  
St. John's Lutheran Church  
Ev. Luth. St. Johannes Kirche  
Date: 1878<sup>51</sup>  
Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

Statement of Local Interest: This church has a Romanesque Revival style with a cream brick exterior, steeply-pitched gable roof, brick corbelled frieze and a central entrance tower. The tower had a pent roof, gothic-arched belfry openings, a rose windows and a double door entrance with a fanlight transom. An addition to the bell tower features a square form, flat roof, modern entrance, and small rectangular windows. The church has some local interest for its Romanesque Revival style details, but the addition on the front of the building has lowered its integrity so that it is not eligible for the National Register.

69: W710 Gopher Hill Rd.  
Cross Lutheran Church  
Date: 1892, 1987, 2002<sup>52</sup>  
Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

Statement of Local Interest: The original church sits at the far east end of this large complex. It originally had a carpenter gothic appearance, but only the tower with the pointed arch belfry openings shows this detail. A large gable-roofed addition projects from the original church. The entire building is covered in modern siding and doors and windows are modern. This church only has some local interest as building housing a historic church congregation. It would not meet any criteria for the National Register.

170: W1955 Gopher Hill Rd.  
St. Paul's Lutheran Church  
Date: 1926, 1972; Kuester Memorial Tower, 1995<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>51</sup> –St. John Church of Ixonia to Observe 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary,” *Oconomowoc Enterprise*, 4 June 1953, found in the web site, [http://www.dodgejeffgencom/archive/st\\_Johns\\_Evan\\_Luth\\_Church\\_Ixonia.htm](http://www.dodgejeffgencom/archive/st_Johns_Evan_Luth_Church_Ixonia.htm).

<sup>52</sup> –Cross Lutheran Church Ixonia,” found in the web site, [http://www.dodgejeffgencom/archive/cross\\_Luth\\_Church\\_Ixonia.htm](http://www.dodgejeffgencom/archive/cross_Luth_Church_Ixonia.htm).

<sup>53</sup> Datestones.

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

Statement of Local Interest: This red brick church building was constructed in 1926 in the late Gothic Revival style. Its main block has a steeply-pitched gable roof with an original main elevation that features double towers decorated with stepped buttresses. On the side walls are many large pointed arch openings filled with stained glass. In 1972, a large addition was made to the front of the church. This addition attempted to copy the gothic elements of the main church, but dominate the front elevation. Because of this major alteration, the building is not potentially eligible for the National Register.

### **Watertown**

355: N8095 High Rd.

Ebenezer Moravian Church

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

Statement of Local Interest: This cream brick church was originally built in the Gothic Revival style. It has a simple form with pointed arch openings and a simple bell tower. The front of the church has been covered with a 1987 ell and the rear of the church has an education wing from 1966. These modern additions cover up much of the original church and make it not eligible for the National Register.

### *Other Church Styles*

Some churches built in the mid-twentieth century departed from the typical Gothic or Romanesque Revival styles that dominated church architecture during the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. These churches were built in Contemporary styles that embraced modern elements like flat roofs, rectangular windows, long and low plans, and simple rectangular steeples or bell towers or no tower at all.

There is one church in the survey area that expresses this Contemporary type of church design that meets the criteria for architectural significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Concord**

264: W407 USH 18

St. John's Ev. Lutheran Church

Date: 1959<sup>54</sup>

Evaluation: Potentially eligible

St. John's Church has two large sections, the sanctuary and the church hall, all faced with rusticated limestone veneer. The sanctuary is a large, long, section with a steeply-pitched gable roof. On the east elevation's gable end, there are bands of rectangular windows sitting

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<sup>54</sup> Datestone, church web site.

under the wide overhanging roof eaves. An interior photograph shows that these windows are filled with colored glass. Also attached to the end wall are two projecting walls that extend the side aisles of the sanctuary. The sanctuary is attached to the church hall on the west elevation.

The church hall is a rectangular section that features a large undecorated front wall and rectangular bell tower. In the center of the bell tower, there is a concrete strip with square openings. Narrow concrete strips also punctuate the stone veneer of the west elevation of the hall and have small, narrow, openings at the center. The main entrance to the church is actually facing the parking lot, where there is a long overhang that extends past the south elevation.

**Statement of Significance:** This church is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it is a fine example of a Contemporary church design from the mid-twentieth century. The church has a distinctive design that marries a low and long sanctuary often seen in large post-World War II churches with a rectangular hall section that is streamlined and modern. The stone veneer is a high quality building material that also gives the building a distinctive appearance. Especially of interest is the modern bell tower with its concrete panel and rectangular cut-outs in a geometric pattern. The church has a high level of integrity and an interior sanctuary photo shows that the interior has a high level of integrity as well. This is a fine and unusual contemporary design, making it architecturally significant.

## **School Architecture**

### *One-Room School House*

The one-room school house was the typical educational facility in rural Wisconsin between the mid-nineteenth century and the mid-twentieth century. According to a one-room school house history of Jefferson County, there were many one-room schools in each of the four towns in the survey. Some of these schools have been demolished and some may have been altered so much that they are unrecognizable as schools. Those resources that were recognizable as schools were added to the survey. The following is a list of one-room schools that are either eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or of local interest because they retain some of or all of their one-room school appearance.

### **Concord**

237: N5496 Pioneer Dr.

Pioneer School, District No. 6

Date: 1861<sup>55</sup>

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

Statement of Local Interest: This building still has its form as a one-room school. It has some window alterations and an addition on the rear. It has local interest as an extant school

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<sup>55</sup> *One-Room Schools in Jefferson County* (Johnson Creek, WI: Johnson Creek Historical Society, 2006), 37.

building, but it is probably remodeled on the interior as the building has been converted into a residence.

261: W402 USH 18

Golden Lake School, Joint District #1

Date: 1859<sup>56</sup>

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

Statement of Local Interest: This building still has its form as a one-room school. It also retains its returned eaves suggesting that its original style was Greek Revival. There is an enclosed front porch on the south elevation and an addition on the north elevation. The building probably is remodeled on the interior as it has been converted into a residence.

463: W1185 Concord Center Dr.

Concord Center School, District #4

Date: 1861<sup>57</sup>

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

This school building, currently being used by the Concord Historical Society has a main block with a rectangular form, a gable roof, and walls clad with clapboards. The openings on the side walls are extant and filled with sashes. An addition with a gable roof that forms a full pediment projects from the north elevation. This addition has clapboard walls and small narrow windows under the roof eaves. It also has a wood and glass door with sidelights. A small addition projects from the rear of the building.

Statement of Significance: This school building is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a good and intact example of a one-room school. It features an intact school room on the interior and is used for meetings. The front addition is a good illustration of the need to add modern facilities to extend the life of an older school building.

Because the school is a good example of a one-room school house with a very good level of integrity, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register.

464: W1095 Concord Center Dr.

Concord Elementary School

Date: 1957-58

Date Closed: 2003<sup>58</sup>

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

The Concord Elementary School is a mid-twentieth century model school built on one level with multiple classrooms and a large gymnasium. This type of school plan was used extensively in the 1950s for both small schools and school additions. The building is constructed of tan brick and features a flat roof. The main block has a central inset entrance with a brick wall accent. The main elevation is dominated by the classroom window banks which are single lights above horizontal lights. The rear elevation consists of brick rear walls

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<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, 31.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, 29.

<sup>58</sup> Dates for the school are from the Concord Historical Society.

that, in one section, have a bank of horizontal lights right under the roofline. Projecting from the rear elevation is the large gymnasium.

**Statement of Significance:** The elementary school building from the mid-twentieth century is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a fine and intact example of a small elementary school building. Built at a time when one-room schools were closing in favor of larger consolidated school in urban areas, this building was constructed to meet the guidelines for school facilities that were being demanded by the state of Wisconsin in order to receive funding. These schools were also being built to meet the needs of educating the expanding student enrollment resulting from the post-World War II baby boom.

Separate graded classrooms, brightly lighted by window banks, along with appropriate gymnasiums were required for modern post-World War II schools. This design met all of these needs and this type of school building was constructed in small communities all over the state. However, most of these small elementary schools also became obsolete in the later twentieth century when student populations ebbed and even more school consolidation took place. Those that remained in operation were generally remodeled and enlarged. Other schools of this type, especially in rural areas, were taken over for different purposes and remodeled. Few have the integrity of this building, which has all of its original windows and entrances. Though not readily considered a "historic" building, this school is a fine example of a quickly vanishing resource, yet a resource of significance for what it says about educational facilities in the post-World War II era.

### **Farmington**

392: N5297 CTH Y

Enterprise School

Date: 1894<sup>59</sup>

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This building has a one story form with a cream brick exterior, a gable roof, and a fieldstone foundation. There are four windows on each side and on the south elevation, one window has been converted to side entrance. Windows have brick arches and the main entrance in the front also has a brick arch but the entry has been lowered. There is a modern picture window on the building and it has been converted to residence.

This school was also known as District number 9 school and was built in 1894. On the 1887 plat map, a school was located in this area, but across the road to the northwest of this building. It is likely that this school was a replacement for the previous school.

474: W2985 Ranch Rd.

Maple View School

Date: 1872<sup>60</sup>

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

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<sup>59</sup> Datestone on building.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, 51.

This building has a one-story square form with a low-pitched gable roof covered with metal roofing. There is a narrow wood frieze under the eaves, but the rest of the building is covered with rolled asphalt in a stone veneer pattern. The side windows are extant but covered with modern materials. A slightly shorter entry pavilion extends from the north elevation. It has a gable roof and the same type of siding material. The door is made up of diagonal wood boards with period hardware and an extant transom.

This school was built in 1872 and remained open until sometime in the 1960s. It is architecturally significant because it has not been converted to another use and according to a local source written in 2006, it has most of its original interior intact, including all three blackboards, coat rack, and shelving. Since these details are intact, it is assumed that the interior wall, ceiling, and floor surfaces are intact as well.

Because this school has most of its historic details intact, it is significant for its type of construction, as a one-room schoolhouse. Despite its lack of maintenance, it retains its exterior features, including the form and massing. Because it has not been remodeled, it retains its original opening sizes and the entry pavilion. According to local sources, important details are still extant in the interior, making it an artifact that represents rural education in the area. As this type of artifact, it is significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

411: W3696 Sunshine Rd.

Sunshine School

Date: 1885<sup>61</sup>

Evaluation: Not Eligible, too remodeled for local interest

This school is only partially identifiable as a school building. The original school had a rectangular form, gable roof, and brick walls. There were windows on each side wall and a front entry. The building has been remodeled into a home with an addition, new siding materials, and enclosed windows. What appears to have been the main entrance has been enclosed with bricks. It was only identified because its main school block could be generally identified.

472: c.N5287 Bakertown Rd.

Washington School

Date: Unknown

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This old school building was probably constructed in the mid-to late nineteenth century. It has a rectangular form, low-pitched gable roof and fieldstone walls. The walls have had an application of stucco that is deteriorating. It has three openings on each side wall, and two entrances on the east elevation. One is a simple wood entry door, which the other is a large mid-twentieth century garage style door in an enlarged opening.

This building does not have enough distinctive characteristics or integrity to make it potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is, however, of local interest as a long abandoned (1932) school building. Its use as a garage may have altered its

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<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, 53.

interior integrity, however, it still may have some wall, ceiling, and floor surfaces from its original use. However, the alteration to the front of the building is severe. It does, though, have local interest as a one-room schoolhouse that may have additional features in the interior and could be further researched for local interest in preserving it.

### **Ixonia**

11: W1481 Rockvale Rd.  
Spring Valley School, District #8  
Date: 1879<sup>62</sup>

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

Statement of Local Interest: This school building has a rectangular form with a gable roof and cream brick walls on a fieldstone foundation. The original windows and doors are altered, but there is a lunette window in the gable peak that is extant. This building still has its form as a one-room school, but it has window alterations and an addition on the rear. It has local interest as an extant school building, but it is probably remodeled on the interior as the building has been converted into a residence.

34: N8097 CTH E  
Pipersville School, District #1  
Date: c.1850<sup>63</sup>

Statement of Local Interest: This school building has a rectangular form with a gable roof and vinyl siding. Along the side walls the three school window openings are intact, but there are additions and the building has been altered into a residence. This building has local interest because it still vaguely has its form as a one-room school, but it has lost considerable integrity.

112: N8294 River Valley Road  
River Valley School, District #5  
Date: c.1870

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

This school building has a rectangular form with a low-pitched gable roof and cream brick walls. This building has arched window openings filled with modern sashes. The building has its original two-door entrance of four-panel wood doors with arched transoms.

Statement of Significance: This building was constructed for the River Valley School, District #5, which was formed in 1848. It is not known when the school was built, but its form and general appearance suggests around 1870. The school was closed in 1938. This school building is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a good and intact example of a one-room school. It has not been remodeled for a residence and may have an intact school room on the interior, or at least some of the significant details. The exterior has a high level of integrity, down to the separate entrances and extant side openings. Because the school is a good example of a one-room

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<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, 80.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 78.

school house with a very good level of integrity, it is architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register.

114: N9297 Green Valley Road  
Green Valley School, District #9  
Date: 1879<sup>64</sup>

Evaluation: Not eligible, Local Interest

Statement of Local Interest: This school building has a rectangular form with a gable roof and cream brick walls. There is a fieldstone foundation with modern basement windows. There are three openings on the side walls which are decorated with segmental brick label moldings. The entry pavilion features the main entrance, which also had a segmental arch decoration. Although the building has been remodeled for a residence, it has a good level of exterior integrity. It has local interest as a one-room school, but it is doubtful that new interior details are extant.

Stafeil School

133: c. 8433 Hustisford Road  
Stafeil School, District #6  
Date: c.1850<sup>65</sup>

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

Statement of Local Interest: This school building has a rectangular form with a low-pitched gable roof and influences from the Greek Revival style. The frieze is decorated with –sawtooth” style brick corbelling. There are three openings on each side wall, but the windows are not extant. The main entrance is not extant; instead, there is a large opening enclosed with large sliding wood doors. This school has some local interest as a school building, but its exterior has lost too much integrity to be eligible for the National Register. In particular is the missing main entrance and the large sliding door. This building may have some interior details as it was not remodeled for a residence. As one of the oldest schools in the survey area, a restoration might bring this building back to historical or architectural significance.

### **Watertown**

361: N7904 CTH Y  
River Road School  
Date: 1902<sup>66</sup>

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This small rectangular building has a gable roof and cream brick walls. Although it can still be identified as a one-room school, the windows along the side walls have been altered and a small window has been added in the gable peak, as well as a dormer along one of the side elevations to provide space for a second story. The main entrance sits in an enclosed porch and a garage has been built at one of the corners of the building.

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<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, 74.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, 81.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, 200.

The River Road School District, known as District No. 10, goes back to at least 1867-68. It is unclear what the original school looked like, but this building was constructed in 1902. It had steel blinds on the doors and windows due to its location along the railroad. It was broken into many times. The school has been converted into a residence so it is likely there are few interior features left from the original school room.

362: N8603 Hilltop Road  
Hilltop School

Date: Unknown, but appears on plat maps back to 1887

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This school building has an unusual gabled ell form, although the gable section that faces Highway A is small and may have been used as an entry pavilion. The building has a gable roof and cream brick walls. The window openings have been slightly enclosed with modern windows, but are decorated with brick arches. An extant enclosed entry porch consists of a gable roof, clapboard siding, and a four-panel door and is identical to that pictured in 1945. The building has been converted into a home and it is unlikely there are many extant school room features. The exterior, though, has fairly good integrity.

328: N7886 CTH X  
Whitney School

Date: c.1874<sup>67</sup>

Evaluation: Not eligible, Local Interest

This unusually-positioned school building sits on a very tall fieldstone foundation that is banked into a steep rise above CTH X. The building is constructed of cream bricks and has a gable roof. The three windows on each of the side walls are covered with wood paneling. The entrance has been greatly enlarged and is covered with a large double-wood door. Above the door the gable has also been filled in with vertical wood.

The Whitney School District, or District No. 11, dates back to 1851, when Clark and Harriet Whitney donated land for a school building. It is thought that this building was erected in 1874. According to the current owner, the building, which had been altered into a storage building, has much of its interior school room features intact. These features included an entryway, a small stage, and blackboards. The tall foundation was used for wood storage, with a door that is still extant on the west elevation. The school was closed in 1957.<sup>68</sup>

An unusual feature on the grounds of this school is the old Whitney Cemetery. Clark Whitney donated the cemetery in 1852 to make the school grounds larger. The cemetery, covering almost 2/3rds of an acre has burials of Civil War veterans and others from the nineteenth century. The latest burial appears to be from the early 1900s. After the school closed, the building was sold to a private owner, but the cemetery was given to the Watertown Unified School District in 1966. The school district, as of 2001, maintains the cemetery.<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, 210.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, 207-209.

<sup>69</sup> —“Local School District is Caretaker for Small Cemetery,” *Watertown Daily Times*, 27 July 2001, on file in the archives of the website, [http://dodgejeffgen.com/archive/whitney\\_cemetery.htm](http://dodgejeffgen.com/archive/whitney_cemetery.htm).

This building is still very much identifiable as a one-room school, but the alteration to the entrance is significant and detracts from its historic integrity. So, it is not currently eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is, however, of local interest as a former school building in which the owner indicates has some school room interior details. It has enough integrity to be of local interest as a one-room school. The current owner also has an interest in restoring the building. If appropriate windows are placed back and the entrance is restored using historic photographs, the building may have enough restored integrity to be considered for the National Register. Any assistance that can be given to the owner for the preservation of this school would be appropriate.

503: N8577 CTH D

Riverview School

Date: 1875<sup>70</sup>

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Too remodeled for local interest

This building was added to the survey only because it vaguely retains some form and massing that suggests it was a school. The original cream brick rectangular building has a gable roof, but few other details from its use as a school. A large addition that begins along the main elevation and wraps around the south side elevation encompasses most of the building. The original tall side windows have been altered into small windows. Because of the significant alterations to the original building, there is very little local preservation interest in this building. It is added to the survey only to mark a schoolhouse location.

## Commercial Architecture

Because this survey was primarily rural, few buildings were surveyed related to commercial architecture. However, there were a few buildings in the unincorporated villages that had commercial uses and enough integrity to be added to the survey.

### Concord

504: W1266 Concord Center Dr.

Concord General Store

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

The Concord General Store building began as a gabled ell house. It was converted into a store and its main block has a storefront with two show windows flanking a central entry. The building is covered with lap siding and there are simple window openings filled with sashes. There is an ell porch with a shed roof supported by posts and a similar porch covers the storefront.

Statement of Significance: This building is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a good and relatively intact example of a general store building in a small village. The building has a good level of integrity with much of its historic details intact.

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<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, 202.

462: c.W1220 Concord Center Dr.  
 Blacksmith Shop  
 Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

The blacksmith shop is a small rectangular building on a raised fieldstone foundation that is built into the sharp rise that runs from the back of the building to road level. It is sided with vertical wood siding and there are several openings that are probably not original to the building.

Due to the alterations of the building, it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but of considerable local interest as a historic resource of an important commercial business in the community.

### **Farmington**

437: N6436 S. Farmington Rd.  
 Otto Sukow Blacksmith Shop  
 Date: c.1920  
 Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

This one-story commercial building was used for over 50 years as a blacksmith shop. It has a one-story rectangular form with a raised boomtown front with battlements. The entire building is constructed of rock-face concrete block. There are multi-light windows in the building walls and a modern plywood door.

Statement of Significance: This building is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a good and relatively intact example of a blacksmith shop in a village setting. It has a high level of integrity and its rock-face concrete block walls are unusual and significant, as well.

The following are surveyed commercial buildings that are not eligible for the National Register, but add to the context of this section of the chapter. They all are in Ixonia.

493: W1299-1301 Marietta Avenue, The Marietta House  
 497: W1204 Marietta Ave., gas station with Tudor Revival influence

### *Cheese Factories/Creameries*

An important component of the historic dairy industry was the cheese factory and creamery. There were several identified in the survey area. None have retained enough integrity to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but are of local interest. The following is a list of these resources.

### **Farmington**

436: N6453 S. Farmington Rd., fieldstone construction

### **Ixonia**

37: N7641 CTH F  
 98: N9134 Ski Slide Rd.  
 111: N9601 Wiley Rd.  
 188: W1780 Gopher Hill Rd.  
 193: 2038 CTH CW  
 491: W1320 Marietta Ave.

### **Construction Materials**

#### *Log/Half Timber*

Most early settlers took advantage of the vast native forests in the state to construct small log cabins and their earliest shelters. Log cabin construction techniques came with these settlers from the eastern United States and included methods that could be traced to both Swedish and German immigrants. During the mid-nineteenth century, waves of German and Norwegian settlers, with other European groups, brought ethnic log building techniques to Wisconsin.<sup>71</sup>

Germans, who heavily settled the southeastern area of the state, traditionally employed two types of timber construction, log and half-timbered. Half-timbered construction used a timber frame with an infill of clay and straw, mud, and/or bricks. German log construction typically used squared logs that were often fully or half dovetailed at the corners. A feature of German log buildings was a wide space between logs that was heavily chinked with clay, straw, and lime mortar.<sup>72</sup>

There were several log structures in the survey area that were exposed. However, local sources report that there are many others hidden within larger houses. In one instance, a homeowner revealed an interior log structure that was exposed only on the inside of the house. Where log structures were revealed, they were included in the survey.

### **Concord**

506: Dahnert Park, Concord Center Dr.  
 William R. Look Cabin  
 Date: c.1850  
 Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This cabin is a small, rectangular, one-story structure built of logs that have medium-sized chinking. It has a gable roof with a shed roof covering a front porch and the gable peaks are covered with vertical boards. There are simple multi-light openings and a plain front entry door. The cabin was moved to this location and is used as a museum artifact by the Concord Historical Society. It is in excellent condition and well expresses a pioneer dwelling of the mid-nineteenth century.

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<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, 4-2.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*

This is the best example of log construction in the survey area. But, because it was moved to a park location and sits outside its site context, it is not potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, it is a fine local historic resource that is well preserved and useful for teaching future generations about pioneer life.

223: W2277 Bakertown Rd., partially exposed log house  
Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

285: N6031 Hillside Dr., log house within larger house, exposed on interior  
Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

### **Farmington**

404: N4930 Probst Lane, log house moved to this location.  
Evaluation: Not Eligible

405: N5115 Probst Lane, partially exposed log house  
Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

### **Ixonia**

129: N8745 North Road, modern log house built with historic techniques  
Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

126: N8745 North Rd., modern stovewood shed built using historic techniques  
Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

### *Fieldstone Construction*

Fieldstone was a popular material for construction in Wisconsin, especially in rural areas due to its vast availability. During glacial times, retreating sheets of ice left stone deposits that were easily gathered from the landscape and used for many purposes, the most common being rural house and barn foundations. Some fieldstone was used for complete buildings, including barns and houses, as well as outbuildings. Fieldstone was also used for silos, but less often than other materials. The greatest period of popularity for the use of fieldstone in Wisconsin was between 1850 and 1880.<sup>73</sup>

Most of the foundations of houses and barns in the survey area are constructed of fieldstone. Also, most of the smokehouses are constructed of fieldstone. The following is a list of those fieldstone buildings or structures that have either architectural significance and are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or have local interest.

### **Concord**

307: W2264 CTH B  
Animal Barn  
Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest  
This small animal barn has some local interest for its fieldstone construction.

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<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, 4-6.

304, 305: N6342 CTH E

Barn and Silo

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This barn and silo feature good examples of stone construction. The gothic-arched barn has a fine fieldstone foundation that is of interest because there are no side walls covered with wood siding, making the fieldstone stand out. The fieldstone silo is a good example of its type and method of construction.

### **Farmington**

428: N5554 CTH P

Animal Barn

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This small animal barn might have been used as a pig barn. It has fieldstone walls and is a good example of its type and method of construction.

### **Ixonia**

51: W616 Rockvale Rd.

Animal Barn

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This small animal barn might have been used as a pig barn. It has fieldstone walls and is set into the rise. It is of interest as a good example of its type and method of construction.

108: N9280 Gopher Hill Rd.

Silo

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This silo is constructed of fieldstone. It has lost its top and is in a deteriorated condition. It has local interest as a good example of its type and method of construction.

113: N9166 Green Valley Rd.

Silo

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This silo is constructed of decorative matched fieldstone. It has a hipped roof top and is in good condition. It has local interest as a good example of its type and method of construction.

127: N8745 North Rd.

Milk House

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This milk house is constructed of fieldstone. It has a gable roof with vertical wood siding in the gables. There are glass block windows and a plain vertical wood door. It has local interest as a good example of its type and method of construction.

### **Watertown**

428: N5554 CTH P

Animal Barn

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This small animal barn might have been used as a pig barn. It has fieldstone walls and is a good example of its type and method of construction.

### *Brick Construction*

The earliest brick making in Wisconsin was done in small kilns throughout the state. Because early brick makers used local surface clays, the bricks from this era took on a variety of colors. Later bricks took on a consistent hue. In south central and southeastern Wisconsin, there were significant concentrations of light clays that produced cream colored bricks. The Milwaukee area is famous for its bricks of this color, but the entire region produced cream bricks. In central and western Wisconsin, there were significant concentrations of clays that produced red bricks and communities in these areas of the state have large numbers of red brick buildings. Eventually, large brick making firms took over the business from local kilns. The centralization of brick making and changing architectural tastes in the twentieth century resulted in the use of generic tan and red bricks for buildings throughout the state.<sup>74</sup>

Brick construction is pervasive in the survey area. But, brick construction, alone, did not make any of the surveyed resources potentially eligible for the National Register. Instead, it added to the significance of already important buildings and adds an important architectural ambience to the rural landscape of the survey area.

### *Concrete and Concrete Block*

Concrete dates to the Roman Empire, when roman builders discovered that mixing quicklime, volcanic earth, water, sand, and an aggregate of brick and stone created a strong and durable building material after it hardened. However, this early concrete did not catch on as a building material. In colonial times, builders experimented with concrete and the material was used in the construction of the Erie Canal. But, due to the availability and low cost of stone, concrete construction was, again, not developed. During the 1840s and 1850s, a form of concrete called “grout” was developed in Wisconsin and used for some buildings in the state. Forming concrete into blocks was patented as early as the 1830s, but, this form of building material was never developed on a vast scale.<sup>75</sup>

The turning point for the development and mass use of concrete blocks came at the turn of the twentieth century, when concrete block presses were commercially manufactured. After this time, the production of concrete blocks became commonplace, and by the 1910s and 1920s, the use of concrete blocks for building foundations had almost replaced stone blocks. The use of concrete blocks for entire buildings was less popular, but many concrete block buildings were constructed during the early twentieth century. Concrete blocks remained popular for commercial and institutional buildings throughout the twentieth century, but by the mid-twentieth century, few homes were built completely of concrete blocks in Wisconsin.<sup>76</sup>

There are several examples of concrete block construction in the survey area.

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<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 4-10—4-11.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, 4-8—4-9.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*

**Concord**

296: W2094 Church Dr.

St. Stephen Ev. Lutheran Church

Evaluation: Potentially Eligible

Statement of Significance: This church building is also discussed under church architecture as a fine example of the late Gothic Revival style that is significant for architecture and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is mentioned here because it is also architecturally significant and potentially eligible for the National Register for its concrete block construction. The use of rock-face concrete blocks in this building is significant and unusual. Most churches of this era were veneered with bricks or covered with clapboards. This church's use of rock-faced concrete blocks gives it a distinctive appearance not usually seen in church construction.

259: W420 USH 18

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This house has local interest for its use of rock-face concrete blocks

251: N5010 Pioneer Dr.

Evaluation: Not Eligible, Local Interest

This house has local interest for its use of rock-face concrete blocks.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Recommendations

#### Introduction

The following paragraph, taken from a brochure published by the Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society, entitled, "Wisconsin Historic Preservation Program," sums up the importance of historic preservation in Wisconsin.

In Wisconsin, the presence of prehistoric and historic properties offers state residents and visitors a special sense of place and a feeling of continuity and association with the past. Such a contribution is invaluable at a time when shopping malls, superhighways, suburban tract housing, and other influences are leading to the increasing homogenization and standardization of American life. Wisconsin's cultural resources provide a wide and welcome variety of esthetic, education, and economic benefits that improve the quality of life in the state."

During the survey of the historic resources of the towns of Concord, Farmington, Ixonia, and Watertown, one thing became clear; the area has a number of intact historic farmsteads that are both potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and of important local interest. There are also a number of other resources found in the survey area that are important as individual buildings, again, as potentially eligible for the National Register and for local interest.

But, rural resources are in significant danger from rapid suburbanization around communities in the survey area, from exurban residential development, and from the inability to find new uses for the agricultural outbuildings of historic farmsteads. Rural houses tend to be older and many have already been remodeled inappropriately. An effort to preserve and restore important historic resources is vital to retain the important history and appearance of Jefferson County.

#### Social and Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation

##### *Social Benefits*

The preservation of the historic resources in Jefferson County is important for a number of tangible and intangible, yet significant, reasons. Historic resources provide an area or community with a sense of its history, an awareness of its origins, and a distinct image of itself. They provide an important mental and physical continuity, familiarity, and orientation in a rapidly changing world. Older buildings and sites contribute to a visual diversity, a human scale, a richness of craftsmanship, and pleasant associations that can enrich our daily lives.

The preservation of local historic resources can strengthen community pride. Every community and every rural area has something that makes it historically unique. Protecting the physical evidence of a community's historic character increases citizens' pride in and identification with their area.

### *Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation in Wisconsin*

During the past several decades, the historic preservation movement has been active in Wisconsin, and several observations about the economic benefits of historic preservation have become apparent. Historic preservation has been successful in stimulating private and public investment throughout the state. On a local level, preservation enhances a community's image that helps stabilize property values and attracts new business investment. More directly, historic preservation is an important element in Wisconsin's tourism industry. Many polls show that people do not travel just for recreation, but to see and appreciate the unique history of areas where they do not live.

Historic preservation has a positive economic impact on an area. The rehabilitation and restoration of historic buildings improves the economic base by adaptively reusing vacant buildings, stimulating property investment, attracting new businesses, adding jobs, and increasing the local tax base. Even in rural areas, the maintenance and restoration of historic farmsteads can add to the local tax base, invite small business development in old barns, and create local construction and restoration jobs. Rehabilitating old agricultural buildings can help create employment for carpenters and specialists in old buildings, and can prop up the local and area economy by the purchase of building supplies.

One of the most common misconceptions about historic preservation is that it is more expensive than new construction. Statistics show that this is not always the case. Rehabilitation of old buildings often is a cost-effective investment, less risky than new construction, and less affected by changing economic cycles. Rehabilitation projects usually cost about one-half to one-third less than similar new construction. For example, there is less expense for foundation and structural work, less expense for interior details that are reused rather than newly constructed, less expense for high-quality construction and design, and potential financial incentives for the rehabilitation of older buildings. Reuse of historic materials is also much "greener" than purchasing newly-made building materials.

The impact of historic preservation on tourism is one of the largest economic incentives for maintaining and restoring historic buildings. Tourism is important not only in Wisconsin, but throughout the nation. Historic properties, historic districts, and communities that have historic downtowns are popular tourist attractions. Historic rural areas have an ambience that invites visitors to small villages and rural bed and breakfast inns. Studies have shown that there has been a growth in tourism nationally that is based on people traveling to architecturally, historically, and/or culturally important sites. Historic resources enhance the state's appeal to visitors, and many local communities are making concerted attempts to attract tourists by developing local historic resources.

## **Incentives for Historic Preservation**

There are a number of direct and indirect economic incentives for historic preservation of resources in Wisconsin. These incentives are primarily in the form of direct tax credits, as explained below.

### *Rehabilitation Income Tax Credits*

State and federal income tax credits are available to owners of historic properties for the rehabilitation of both residential and income-producing buildings. A 20 percent federal and five percent state tax credit exists for the costs incurred in rehabilitating income-producing buildings. A 25 percent state income tax credit is available for the costs incurred in rehabilitating historic owner-occupied residential buildings. The buildings must be eligible for or listed in the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

### *Eligibility for Local Grants or Loans*

Many communities have local grant programs or no-interest or low-interest loan programs to assist owners of historic buildings with rehabilitation projects. Most common are facade improvement programs for downtown historic buildings, but other programs give or loan money to rehabilitate buildings in certain neighborhoods or historic districts. In rural areas, there may be programs for maintaining barns or other resources.

### *Property Tax Exemption for Archeological Sites and Certain Historic Buildings*

Archeological sites and some public historic buildings owned or leased by non-profit organizations may be exempt from general property taxes if they are listed in the National or State Registers of Historic Places, are subject to protective easements, and/or meet other requirements.

### *Charitable Tax Deductions for Easement Donations*

Owners of historic properties that donate preservation easements to qualified organizations may be eligible for federal and state income tax deductions or deductions on estate and gift taxes. Eligible properties are those listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

### *High Resale Value*

An incentive for some owners is the fact that many historic properties gain added value from this designation and add to the resale value of a property. In particular, these values can be raised when a property is part of a historic district.

### *Protection of Property Investment*

Most people want to protect their property investment and their quality of life by ensuring that their neighborhood or surrounding area is protected from inappropriate or negative changes.

Historic designation, particularly on the local level can add protection from inappropriate new construction, inappropriate uses, or roadway changes. Properties listed in the National or State Registers of Historic Places have some limited protection from the negative effects of federal or state funded projects, particularly in the area of road construction. Historic designation may also have an effect on the way people perceive an area, and this perception may limit the inappropriate development of that area.

#### *Eligibility for Technical Assistance*

Owners of officially designated historic properties are generally eligible for special technical advice and assistance from the Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society. Many pamphlets are available on technical topics regarding the maintenance and rehabilitation of historic buildings, and trained preservation architects are on staff in the Division of Historic Preservation to handle specific issues regarding historic restoration.

#### *Recognition and Prestige*

For many people, the best incentive is the prestige that having a historic property conveys. This recognition and prestige can translate into profits for businesses that are located in historic buildings and/or historic districts. In particular, many bed and breakfast operations rely on the historic quality of their buildings to attract clients, and businesses in historic buildings or historic districts often use this designation to promote their businesses.

## **Recommendations for Future Action**

### **Nominations to the National and State Registers of Historic Places**

It is recommended that the Jefferson County Historic Sites Preservation Commission move forward with a program to place potentially eligible resources identified in the survey in the National and State Registers of Historic Places. In particular, listing these resources would provide owners of both commercial and residential properties with access to historic tax credits. This may help private homeowners in rehabilitating an older building or farmstead, particularly if they desire to use it for commercial purposes.

Another reason to move forward with nominations is that these resources will bring to the forefront the important rural identity of Jefferson County. A historic designation gives a property a “special” identity that promotes stability, even in rural areas. For example, recognizing a farmstead for its appropriate maintenance or restoration of historic buildings can be used as an example to promote more such activities in the future.

### **Local Designations**

It is recommended that the Jefferson County Historic Sites Preservation Commission prepare a local designation plan for historic farmsteads that are both eligible for the National and State Registers, and for local designation. Using the report as a guide, a plan can be established

that helps determine what resources of local interest are important to preservation goals in the county and how to implement such a plan. Local designation also helps preserve a community's historic resources by identifying those properties worthy of preservation and opening up a community debate on the merits of preservation if these properties are threatened. While State and National Register listing brings some economic incentives and prestige with it, local designation involves the entire community in preserving important local resources.

### **Educational Materials**

The Jefferson County Historic Sites Preservation Commission can further promote historic preservation in the county by the production of educational materials. Working with the local historical societies and other entities, the Commission can publish additional written materials about local historic resources; provide more information on local history and historic preservation to the local school system, and help the county promote historic preservation as an integral part of community and economic development in the county. Producing more educational materials raises the community's consciousness about historic preservation and helps preserve important historic resources if they are threatened.

The Jefferson County Historic Sites Preservation Commission can become a leader in Wisconsin by developing partnerships with rural agencies, governments, businesses, and local historical societies to promote historic preservation of rural resources. Many preservation activities are centered on urban areas. In Jefferson County, the Commission can explore ways to work on county-wide preservation activities, especially in the area of small villages and towns where resources are not always available for this type of work. The result can be a model for other rural areas to follow in doing their own preservation work.

### **Review the Report**

It is important that this report be reviewed and updated periodically as historic resources change (it is hoped for the better) in the county. The Jefferson County Historic Sites Preservation Commission should review the lists in the results chapter and make revisions when appropriate. Changes to buildings and new information may change properties' positions on the lists and in order to serve local officials' historic preservation needs in their planning activities, it is important that they are aware of current evaluations of the properties included in this report. Like any planning report, it is hoped that this document can provide a guide and catalyst for discussion of historic preservation activities in Jefferson County in the future.